

TESTIMONIALS

BIBLIOTH
COLL. REG.
MED. EDIN.

IN FAVOUR OF

JOHN HUGHES BENNETT, M.D., F.R.S.E.,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS; LECTURER ON
PATHOLOGY AND THE PRACTICE OF PHYSIC, AND ON PHYSIOLOGICAL
HISTOLOGY; EXTRAORDINARY PHYSICIAN AND PATHOLOGIST TO THE ROYAL
INFIRMARY; PHYSICIAN TO, AND DIRECTOR OF THE POLY-CLINIC AT THE ROYAL
DISPENSARY; SEC. TO THE MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY; EMERITUS PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL
MEDICAL AND ROYAL PHYSICAL SOCIETIES, EDINBURGH, AND OF THE PARISIAN MEDICAL
SOCIETY; EXTRAORDINARY MEMBER OF THE ANATOMICAL SOCIETY OF PARIS,
AND OF THE VEREIN FÜR HEILKUNDE OF PRUSSIA; HONORARY MEMBER OF
THE LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF ST ANDREWS, &C.

AND CANDIDATE FOR THE

CHAIR OF THE INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE IN THE
UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

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TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, AND TOWN-COUNCIL

OF THE

CITY OF EDINBURGH.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE now the honour of forwarding to you the last of a Series of Testimonials, ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY IN NUMBER, from Professors, Lecturers, and Medical Practitioners in different University Cities and Medical Schools of this Country and on the Continent of Europe. I trust that these documents (obtained only from competent judges) will be found sufficient to justify the application which I made four months ago, and enable you to form an opinion regarding my qualifications for the important Chair of the Institutes of Medicine.

Permit me to observe, that you will find it very strongly expressed by the most eminent Anatomists and Physiologists of the day, that the Institutes of Medicine can only be properly taught by one who, in addition to a knowledge of Physiology, possesses also an acquaintance with Pathology; that healthy and diseased actions mutually illustrate each other; and that no one can teach the first efficiently, who is not extensively conversant with the second. It is in this enlarged view of the subject that these eminent men are of opinion that the matter ought to be considered,—the Science of Physiology, or the Doctrine of Vital Functions, extending not merely to their phenomena as exhibited in health, but to the mode in which healthy, gradually assumes the type of diseased, function.

I would further beg leave to point out, that the Students who will have to attend the Class of the Institutes are MEDICAL Students, and that their usefulness as professional men, will be materially dependent on the manner in which this Class is taught. Midway between the facts of Anatomy and Chemistry on the one hand, and Hospital attendance and their advanced studies on the other, it is to a knowledge of the Institutes that they look for that theory, and those elementary principles, on which their future practice at the bed-side must be based. It is this union of Theory and Practice, of Scientific Speculation controlled by actual facts, that has elevated the character of the British Schools of Medicine, and given rise to men who, like the Harveys, Monros, Hunters, and Bells, were alike distinguished in the history of Medicine, as first in Science and first in Art.

In the path trodden by these illustrious men I have ever been anxious humbly to follow, and I hope my past efforts in the Extra-Academical School of this city, will be accepted by you as a guarantee of my sincerity. Should I be fortunate enough to obtain your support on this occasion, it will constitute another and more powerful stimulus to future exertions.

I have the honour to be,

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN HUGHES BENNETT, M.D.,

5, SCOTLAND STREET,
June 23, 1848.

COURSES OF PUBLIC LECTURES

DELIVERED BY

DR BENNETT.

I. NINE COURSES, each of Three Months' duration, on **PHYSIOLOGICAL HISTOLOGY AND THE USE OF THE MICROSCOPE**. The first of these Courses was delivered in the winter of 1841, and the Lectures have been repeated every subsequent summer to gradually augmenting Classes. In this Course, the progress of Structural Anatomy has been followed practically from year to year, and every pupil has made observations for himself, microscope in hand. It may not be out of place to say, that this was the first Class of the kind established in Great Britain, and that, following the example commenced in Edinburgh, it has now been introduced into many of the large Schools of Medicine in London.—(See Extracts, p. 10).

II. SIX COURSES, each of Six Months' duration, on **PATHOLOGY AND THE PRACTICE OF PHYSIC**. These Lectures were illustrated by numerous microscopic demonstrations of morbid products, under an extensive series of microscopes; by a Museum of Morbid Anatomy, collected at great expense and trouble, consisting of upwards of 800 wet preparations, 300 dry preparations, with numerous coloured models by Dr Thibert of Paris, wax and plaster casts, original drawings, oil paintings, and plates.—(Testimonials V., XXXI., XXXII., XLII.)

III. SIX WINTER COURSES, each of Six Months' duration; and SEVEN SUMMER COURSES, each of Three Months' duration on **POLY-CLINICAL MEDICINE**. These classes were formed on the model of the German Poly-Clinic, in which students are taught practically, under the eye of their teacher, to examine and prescribe for patients. It was in the winter of 1841 this plan was first applied to Clinical Medicine in Edinburgh by Dr Bennett, although it had previously been introduced into the Surgical Hospital, Minto House, by Professor Syme. The number of Students who have entered to the Summer Class, now proceeding, although an extra branch of instruction, is twenty, which will be found to be the largest Class of Clinical Medicine formed in the Extra-Academical School for some years back.—(See Testimonials, XLII., XLVII.)

IV. THREE COURSES, each of Three Months' duration, on **MORBID**

ANATOMY and PATHOLOGICAL HISTOLOGY. These Classes are taught on an extension of the plan of Professor Rokitansky of Vienna, and consist, 1st, of two Lectures weekly, illustrated by the Museum and Microscopic Demonstrations; 2dly, the practical examination of dead bodies by the Students in the Pathological Theatre, and drawing up reports, under the superintendence of the teacher, for medico-legal purposes. This extra Class is now attended by nine Students, and several Fellows of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons.—(See Testimonial XLVIII.)

V. A Course of Six Lectures on Inflammation, in the Hall of the Royal College of Physicians, in the summer of 1843. This Course was attended by the Fellows of the two Royal Colleges, several leading practitioners, and a few distinguished strangers resident in Edinburgh at the time. At their conclusion, Dr Renton, the President, verbally presented the thanks of the College to Dr Bennett; and Mr William Wood did the same in the name of the Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons.—(See Testimonials, IX., XI., CVIII.)

VI. A Lecture on the Application of the Microscope to Medical Studies, in the Park Street School of Medicine, Dublin, in the autumn of 1844. This Lecture was attended by a large number of the Dublin Professors, Lecturers, and Practitioners.—(See Extracts, p. 9; Testimonials LXXXVIII., LXXXIX., XC., XCI., XCV., XCVI., XCVII.)

VII. Two Lectures, with Microscopic Demonstrations, in the Hall of the Royal College of Surgeons, before the Fellows of that body and the leading members of the profession in this city, in February 1847. The thanks of the College were conveyed to Dr Bennett by the President in the following terms:—

“3, MELVILLE STREET,
18th May 1847.

“DEAR SIR,—At a meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons, held yesterday, it was moved and unanimously agreed to, that the thanks of the College should be communicated to the Gentlemen who had contributed their assistance in the late meetings held in the Hall, for microscopical illustration,—particularly to Dr Bennett for the frank and kind manner in which he agreed to afford the benefit of his valuable preparations, and not less valuable observations, at a very short notice.

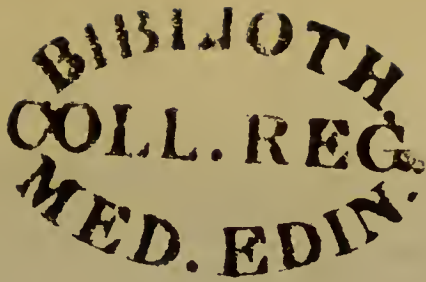
“I feel happy in being the medium of communicating these resolutions to you, and beg to accompany these with my best wishes.

“Believe me, Dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

“S. A. PAGAN,

“President Rl. Col. of Surg., Edin.”

“DR BENNETT, &c. &c., Scotland Street.



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TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, AND TOWN-COUNCIL
OF THE
CITY OF EDINBURGH.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

UNDERSTANDING that a vacancy is about to occur in the Chair of the INSTITUTES of MEDICINE, I beg leave very respectfully to offer myself as a Candidate for the appointment.

After being four years an articled pupil to a surgeon in extensive practice in the south of England, I commenced my University Education in Edinburgh, at the age of twenty-one. After a further study of four years, I obtained my degree in 1837, and one of the gold medals distributed at the graduation of that year. I subsequently studied four years in the most celebrated Universities of France and Germany, and there acquired, under the tuition of special teachers, the art of using the Stethoscope, Pleximeter, Microscope, and all those modern means now considered so essential to a perfect medical education. On my return to Edinburgh in 1841, I commenced a Course of Lectures on Structural Anatomy and Physiology (Histology), with the practical use of the Microscope, the first lectures of the kind ever delivered

in this country. This course I have repeated every year, until now, to increasing classes; and have endeavoured to extend a knowledge of the subject by lectures in Dublin, and at evening meetings of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in this city. I have also given lectures on Medicine, both Systematic and Clinical.

During the four years and a half that I have held the office of Pathologist to the Royal Infirmary, I have personally inspected upwards of 2000 subjects, and thus enjoyed opportunities, unrivalled in this country, of examining the healthy and morbid textures of the human body. That these opportunities have not been altogether neglected, may be inferred from my writings on Physiological and Pathological subjects, a list of which is appended. These also will serve to show, that I have always maintained the necessity of founding the practice of the profession, not solely on experience, but upon a scientific basis—that is, upon a knowledge of the Institutes of Medicine.

By the Institutes of Medicine have always been understood the general doctrines of Physiology, Pathology, and Therapeutics; although, since the foundation of the Chair of General Pathology, the course has been principally, but not exclusively, taught as one of Physiology. Indeed, the present state of science does not permit the separation of Physiology from Structural Anatomy, healthy and morbid; in proof of which, I may refer to the works of the most distinguished Physiologists of the day. To this subject, as all my professional friends are aware, I have devoted my chief attention for several years, and have been somewhat instrumental in introducing a taste for its practical study in the Medical School of Edinburgh.

You will then, I presume, expect your future Professor of the Institutes, to bring forward evidence that he is well acquainted with Physiology and Structural Anatomy,

healthy and morbid; and that he is enabled to teach, in its most extensive sense, what has been denominated the Theory of Medicine. For this purpose, I shall shortly have the honour of laying before you Testimonials, which I trust will satisfy you that I have successfully taught these branches of knowledge; that I have endeavoured to extend the boundaries of science in this direction; that I have formed an extensive collection of Microscopes and Preparations, for the purposes of illustration; and lastly, that I am accustomed to address classes of students with facility and perspicuity.

Should I be fortunate enough to be the object of your choice, my past exertions will be redoubled,—first, with a view of proving that your confidence has not been misplaced; and secondly, to assist in maintaining and extending the reputation of the Edinburgh University, as a Seminary for the scientific study of Medicine in all its branches.

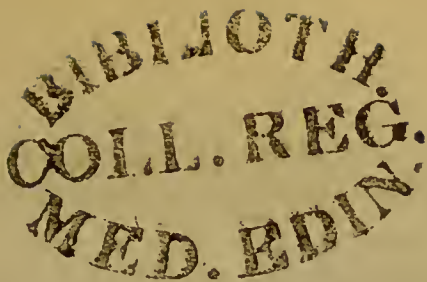
I have the honour to be,

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN HUGHES BENNETT, M.D.

5, SCOTLAND STREET,
February 15, 1848.



LIST OF
PUBLISHED TREATISES AND MEMOIRS
ON
SUBJECTS CONNECTED WITH PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGY, AND
MEDICINE.
BY
JOHN HUGHES BENNETT, M.D., EDINB.

I. *On the Anatomy and Physiology of the Otic Ganglion.* In the "London Medical Gazette." July 30, 1836.

II. *An Address delivered to the Members of the Royal Medical Society, December 16, 1836.* Edinburgh. 8vo. 1836.

III. *Inaugural Dissertation on the Physiology and Pathology of the Brain; being an attempt to ascertain what portions of that organ are more immediately connected with motion, sensation and intelligence.* Edinburgh. 8vo. 1837.

IV. 1. *On the Physiology of the Nervous System.*—2. *Hydrocephalus.*—3. *Apoplexy.*—4. *Delirium Tremens.*—5. *Cephalalgia.*—6. *Epilepsy.*—7. *Catalepsy and allied affections.*—8. *Spinal Irritation.*—9. *Spinal Meningitis.*—10. *Myelitis, or Inflammation of the Spinal Chord.*—11. *Hydrorachis.*—12. *Spinal Apoplexy.*—13. *Tetanus.*—14. *Hydrophobia.*—15. *Paralysis.*—16. *Barbiers.*—17. *Inflammation of the Ear, or Otitis.* In the Library of Medicine. Edited by Alexander Tweedie, M.D., F.R.S., &c. Vol. ii. London. 8vo. 1840.

V. *Note sur le développement de Nerfs particuliers à la surface du Cervelet.* In the "Bulletin de la Société Anatomique de Paris." 1841.

VI. *Treatise on the Oleum Jecoris Aselli, or Cod Liver Oil, as a therapeutic agent in certain forms of Gout, Rheumatism, and Scrofula, with cases.* London and Edinburgh. 8vo. 1841.

VII. *On the Employment of the Microscope in Medical Studies, a Lecture, introductory to a course on Histology.* Edinburgh. 8vo. 1841.

VIII. *On the Art of Percussion as applied to the Diagnosis of Thoracic and Abdominal Diseases.* Plate. In the "Monthly Journal of Medical Science." 1842.

IX. *On the Parasitic Fungi found growing on Living Animals.* 2 Plates. In the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh." 1842.

X. *On the Vegetable Nature of Tinea Favosa (Porrigo lupinosa of Bateman), its symptoms, causes, pathology, and treatment.* Coloured Plate. In the "Monthly Journal of Medical Science." 1842.

XI. *On Anormal Nutrition, as observed in Softening, Suppuration, Granulation, Reorganization of Tissue, Morbid Growths, &c.* In the "Monthly Journal of Medical Science." 1842.

XII. *Note on the Structural Changes of the Blood in the Hemorrhagic Diathesis.* In the "Monthly Journal of Medical Science." 1842.

XIII. *Pathological and Histological Researches on Inflammation of the Nervous Centres.* 2 Plates. Edinburgh. 8vo. 1843.

XIV. *Treatise on Inflammation, as a Process of Anormal Nutrition.* Coloured Plate. Edinburgh. 8vo. 1844.

XV. *On the Frequent Spontaneous Cure of Pulmonary Consumption, and the Indications furnished by Pathology for its Rational Treatment.* In the "Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal." 1845.

XVI. *Case of Poisoning by Hemlock (Conium maculatum).* In the "Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal." 1845.

XVII. *Case of Hypertrophy of the Spleen and Liver, in which Death took place from Suppuration of the Blood.* In the "Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal." 1845.

XVIII. *A Lecture, introductory to a Course on Histology and the use of the Microscope.* In the "Lancet." 1845.

XIX. *Note on the Inoculability of Tinea Favosa (Porrigo lupinosa of Bateman).* In the "Northern Journal of Medicine." 1845.

XX. *Case of Intermittent Fever, treated by Bebeerine, with Remarks.* Contained in a paper "On the Medicinal Properties of Bebeerine." By Douglas Mac-lagan, M.D., F.R.S. In the "Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal." 1845.

XXI. *Case of Ovarian Dropsy, in which both Ovaries were excised, terminating fatally, on the Seventeenth Day, from Strangulation of the Intestine.* By J. H. Bennett, M.D. and P. H. Handyside, M.D. In the "Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal." 1846.

XXII. *Pathological and Clinical Observations on Encysted Tumours of the Ovary.* Plate. In the "Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal." 1846.

XXIII. *On the Minute Structure and Chemical Composition of Tubercular Deposits.* 6 Woodcuts. In the "Northern Journal of Medicine." 1846.

XXIV. *How should Medicine be Advanced? with a few Words in Reply to the Suggestions of Dr Forbes.* In the "Monthly Journal of Medical Science." 1846.

XXV. *On the Elementary Forms of Disease.* 32 Woodcuts. In the "Monthly Journal of Medical Science." 1846.

XXVI. *On the Presence of Conserve in some Exudative Masses passed by the Bowels.* In the "Monthly Journal of Medical Science." 1846.

XXVII. *Biographical Sketch of Dr John Thomson, late Professor of General Pathology in the University of Edinburgh.* In the "Monthly Journal of Medical Science." 1846.

XXVIII. *On Anormal Nutrition and Diseases of the Blood.* In the "Monthly Journal of Medical Science." 1846.

XXIX. *On the Causes of Exudation.* In the "Monthly Journal of Medical Science." 1847.

XXX. *On the Development of Exudation.* 6 Woodcuts. In the "Monthly Journal of Medical Science." 1847.

XXXI. *On Hypertrophies and Tumours.* In the "Monthly Journal of Medical Science." 1847. 14 Woodcuts.

XXXII. *Pathological and Clinical Observations on Cancer.* In the "Monthly Journal of Medical Science." 1847.

XXXIII. *On Encysted Growths.* In the "Monthly Journal of Medical Science." 1847.

XXXIV. *On the Structural Relation of Oil and Albumen in the Animal Economy, and on certain Physical Laws connected with the Origin and Development of Cells.* Read to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, 19th April 1847; in the "Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, 1846-7; and "Monthly Journal of Medical Science," September 1847.

XXXV. *On a New Structure observed in a Tumour of the Tentorium.* Communicated to the Pathological Society of London. In the "Society's Reports," and in "Lancet," and "Medical Gazette." April 1847.

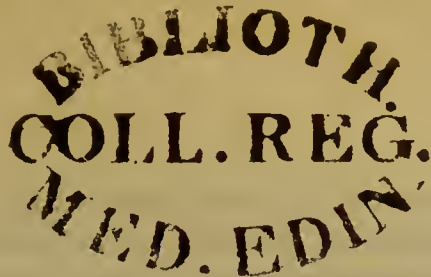
XXXVI. *On Vascular, Cartilaginous, and Osseous Growths.* 3 Woodcuts. In the "Monthly Journal of Medical Science." 1847.

XXXVII. *On a New Form of Serous Inflammation.* In the "Monthly Journal of Medical Science." 1847.

XXXVIII. *On the Morbid Anatomy and Pathology of the Fever which has been prevalent in Edinburgh during the Session 1846-7.* Communicated to the Medico-Chirurgical Society, July 7, 1847. In "Monthly Journal of Medical Science." October 1847.

XXXIX. *Clinical and Histological Researches on Cancerous and Cancroid Growths.* In the "Monthly Journal of Medical Science." 1847-8. With 61 Woodcuts.

XL. *Report on the Physiological Action of Chloroform.* Read to the Medico-Chirurgical Society, December 15, 1847. In the "Monthly Journal of Medical Science." January 1848.



EXTRACTS

FROM

PUBLISHED WORKS, AND FROM THE PERIODICAL
MEDICAL PRESS,

HAVING REFERENCE TO

DR HUGHES BENNETT'S WRITINGS.

Extract from an Address delivered in the Theatre of the Meath Hospital, at the opening of the Session 1844-45. By WILLIAM STOKES, M.D., M.R.I.A., Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Dublin. Dublin: Hodges and Smith. 8vo. 1845.

“ To such of you as had the advantage of hearing the discourse of Dr Bennett of Edinburgh, which he delivered some time since in this city, these observations are unnecessary. I hold him up as an example to the anatomical student, and I earnestly advise all who can do so, to study under him, or, at least, to possess themselves of his writings. Already much has been done, and some most curious and unexpected results have been obtained by the labours of Schönlein, Gruby, Donné, Todd, and Bennett. I may here allude to the history and description of vegetable parasites in certain diseases of the skin, in plithisieal cavities, and in the mucous membranes in typhus. The discovery also, by Dr Bennett, of organic change in the nervous centres, when, to the unassisted eye, no departure from health could be seen, promises to throw light on the obscure class of the neuroses. It is to be hoped that Dr Bennett will continue these researches; for there is not a more curious and important question in medicine than that which relates to the pathology of nervous diseases. Are they the result of organic change of the cerebro-spinal system, and if so, of what change, or are they purely functional? No matter what the result may be; no matter whether the microscope discovers the change, or enables us to say that there is no change, the greatest benefits will follow.

"But there are some who will lead you to despise these investigations because they are novel. A class of men who, had they lived in former times, would have sneered at the discovery of the compass, and ridiculed gravitation. Gentlemen, it is easier to sneer than to labour; and, whenever you meet these men, beware of them, keep them at a distance, hold no communication with them, for they are unfit companions, and dangerous teachers. The worst features in the medical character are indifference and scepticism. Enthusiasm and hope are connected with the power to do, and the wish to advance; and time, the corrector, will remove the unfounded and strengthen the real; but the man who will teach you to stand still, and shut your eyes, and be content with what you have of knowledge, is an enemy, and must be shunned. We do not expect, no rational man expects, that this or that method of investigation will clear away all difficulties, and solve the mysterious problems involved in the considerations of vitality; but we are entitled to hope that new facts will be discovered, and therefore we wish well to all who labour in the search after truth."—Pp. 15, 16, and 17.

The Employment of the Microscope in Medical Studies; a Lecture, introductory to a course of Histology. By JOHN HUGHES BENNETT, M.D., &c. Edinburgh: Maclachlan, Stewart, and Co. 8vo. 1841.

"The time has at length arrived when it has been deemed expedient to institute a class in Edinburgh for instructing the rising members of the profession in the manipulation of the microscope. This really becomes daily the more necessary, seeing that the scientific practitioners throughout Europe are resorting at length to this means, with such acknowledged advantage and success. Dr Bennett has passed some considerable time with Continental microscopic observers, and is fully competent to the difficult task he has engaged in, and in which we heartily wish him every success.

"To those interested in such details, we strongly recommend the perusal of this pamphlet, and again express our wish, that the laudable object Dr Bennett has commenced, in the establishing of a class for microscopic research in Edinburgh, may be attended with that success it so richly deserves."—*From the Microscopic Journal and Structural Record for 1841*

"Pathology is divide and usefully divided, into disorders of function and diseases of structure. The latter are, no doubt, the consequences of the former. As long as an organ shows no change in its

material substance when examined by the naked eye, we call its affections functional ; but when visible or tangible alterations take place, we pronounce the complaint structural or organic, and too often beyond the remedial agency of our art.

“ It is highly probable, however, that the slightest *functional* disorder of certain organs or tissues, as the brain, the mucous membranes, &c., are attended, perhaps caused by, some minute changes in the organs themselves, not discoverable by the naked eye. If the microscope could be employed in such cases, it might throw some light upon the subject. But how is it to be applied ? Functional disorders are rarely fatal ; and it can only be where death takes place from some other disease, that the functionally disturbed organ can be subjected to the microscope. The microscope, however, though it may not lead to so much useful knowledge, in respect to *therapeutics*, as the zealous students of histology anticipate, reveals the minute structure of parts, whether healthy or morbid, in a manner which the naked eye could never attempt to emulate.

“ We wish Dr Bennett every success in his histological lectures, which we recommend the students of Edinburgh to carefully attend.”
—*From the Medico-Chirurgical Review*, January 1842.

Treatise on the Oleum Jecoris Aselli, or Cod Liver Oil, as a Therapeutic Agent in certain forms of Gout, Rheumatism, and Scrofula ; with Cases. By JOHN HUGHES BENNETT, M.D., &c. &c. London : S. Highley. 8vo. 1841.

“ DR BENNETT is already well known to the profession as an author, and we think that the little volume now before us will not lessen his reputation. It is an elaborate, well-written monograph upon a remedy which has of late been much used by Continental physicians, though as yet but little employed in this country. Dr Bennett’s work will, doubtless, arrest the attention of practical men, and induce them to make a trial of the cod liver oil in the diseases in which it is recommended. Dr Bennett assures us that, from personal observation of its effects in many cases which he saw treated during an eighteen months’ residence in Germany, the favourable report which he had received of it was amply confirmed. The following remarks from the preface are good, and impress us with the belief that the author is unbiassed in his opinions, ready calmly to observe and estimate facts, and consequently fitted for the task which he has assigned himself, &c.

“ Though we have quoted largely from Dr Bennett’s work, much

that is valuable yet remains, abundantly to repay perusal. We recommend this treatise to the notice of the profession ; and congratulate Dr Bennett upon being the author of so excellent a monograph. It is to be hoped, that its rapid sale will somewhat repay the author for his labour and research.”—*From the Edinburgh Monthly Journal of Medical Science*, November 1841.

“ It is in Germany especially that cod liver oil has been employed with the most success, whilst in England and in France it is scarcely known, and it is only to be procured at the druggists in small quantities. The author of this work, who has spent eighteen months in various parts of Germany, and has observed the real efficacy of this preparation in different diseased states, has decided to communicate to his countrymen a knowledge of its good effects, thinking that it would prove not less advantageous in the hands of British than in those of German practitioners. Although, from the very intimate relations which exist between France and Germany, we should on this point be further advanced than the English, a knowledge of the properties of cod liver oil does not appear to us so sufficiently extended as it ought to be. We therefore propose to reproduce here in an analysis, as complete as possible, all the valuable documents which Dr Bennett’s work contains in this important medicine.”

“ The extended analysis we have just made of Dr Bennett’s work on a remedy, which as yet is very little used among us, that cannot even be procured in many shops of the capital, will suffice, we hope, to make it known, and, at the same time, to increase the employment of a medicine which is in many cases of real utility, and concerning which, we have much pleasure in stating, the author has not exaggerated the importance.”—*Gazette Médicale de Paris*, Decembre 17, 1842.

“ We cannot account for this little work having so long escaped our notice ; for it is a very meritorious brochure, evincing great assiduity and research in the collection of materials scattered among a vast number of German and other Continental modern publications, respecting an article which promises to prove an important therapeutic agent in many complaints. The remedy is plentiful, easily prepared, and very moderate in price.”

“ A great mass of cases of various diseases, treated by the cod liver oil, occupies the remainder of the volume ; and these—indeed the whole of the treatise—we most strongly recommend to the attentive perusal of our professional brethren. The book is characterised by candour, discrimination, modesty, and judgment.—*Medico-Chirurgical Review*, April 1843.

"I shall now state such facts as have come to my knowledge with regard to the medical efficacy of this oil in several diseases. The conclusions arrived at by Dr Bennett, whose extensive knowledge and experience on this subject render him an excellent authority, will form a proper introduction. He says," &c. &c.—*Dr DONOVAN on Cod Liver Oil—Its Preparation and Uses, &c. Dublin Journal.*

"The author of this report has used cod liver oil extensively for several years, his attention having been first directed to it by Dr Bennett in 1840, and he can confidently bear out the concluding statement of Mr Donovan—'that cod-liver oil is a most useful addition to our materia-medica; that it produces effects, of which no other known medicine is capable; and that it is well worthy of the attention of the medical profession.'"—*Dr DAY's Report on Materia Medica and Therapeutics, December 1845.*

"*Cod Liver Oil.*—Much credit is due to Dr Bennett of Edinburgh, for his exertions in bringing this substance before the notice of the profession.—*Dr GLOVER of Newcastle, on Scrofula. London. 1846.*

On the Art of Percussion, as applied to the Diagnosis of Thoracic and Abdominal Diseases. In the "Monthly Journal of Medical Science." 1842.

"Among the more recent contributions to our journals on the subject of auscultation, we name that of Dr Bennett, in the Edinburgh Monthly Journal for February 1842, as one of most pretension; and, to say truth, also one of the best. The most important novelty in it is the account of a new hammer, by Dr Winterich of Wurzburg, for the practice of percussion. We shall not fail to give this last a fair trial; and, in the mean time, we recommend our readers to consult Dr Bennett's account of it, and of its great advantages. It is more especially recommended to the clinical physician, who has to enable others to hear as well as himself.—*From the British and Foreign Medical Review.*" October 1842.

"Dr Bennett has given almost the only account of Piorry's method of percussion in the English language. The communication is brief, but worthy of perusal. Dr B. recommends the employment of a plexor, in the form of a hammer, the head of which is made of steel, brass, or iron, and placed, not at the right angles to the handle, but upwards; a capsule is screwed to the end of the head with a project-

ing disc of caoutchouc. The handle is of wood, with depressions for the thumb, fore and middle fingers."—*A Practical Treatise on Percussion.* By M. Maillot, M.D., Paris. Translated by G. Smith, M.D., Edinburgh. Madras, 1847, p. 15.

On the Parasitic Fungi found growing in Living Animals. In the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh." 1842.

"The objects of this memoir, as stated by the author, are : 1st, to confirm and extend the observations and experiments of Gruby, concerning the mycodermatous vegetations found in the crusts of the disease called *Tinea favosa*, or *Porriga lupinosa*, of Bateman ; 2d, to announce the occasional existence, and describe a plant found growing on the lining membrane or cheesy matter of tubercular cavities in the lungs of man ; 3d, to describe the structure of a plant found growing on the skin of the gold fish ; and, 4th, from a review of all the facts hitherto recorded in connexion with this subject, to draw certain conclusions respecting the pathological state which furnishes the conditions necessary for the growth of fungi in living animals.

"The paper is one of great interest, and is worthy an attentive perusal."—*From the Annals and Magazine of Natural History.* February 1843.

Pathological and Histological Researches on Inflammation of the Nervous Centres. By JOHN HUGHES BENNETT, M.D., F.R.S.E., &c. Edinburgh : Maclachlan, Stewart, and Co. 8vo. 1843.

"This important communication (of which the following is a brief extract) may be considered as the first positive addition to our knowledge of nervous diseases, which has been made in this country by means of the microscope."—*Monthly Journal of Medical Science.* November 1842.

"Every one acquainted with diseases of the nervous system, is aware of the extraordinary contradictions which are recorded regarding them ; and a reference to any of the works published on the pathology of the brain and spinal chord will show that many cases present themselves that baffle all attempt at explanation. The consequence is, that this interesting subject is still involved in great obscu-

riety. Professor Gluge has, however, directed attention to this department of pathology ; and Dr J. H. Bennett has published thirty-two cases of cerebral and spinal disorders, where the symptoms, *post-mortem* appearances, and microscopic examination of the diseased textures, are accurately recorded. From these, it appears that, at least, two distinct kinds of softening exist in the nervous centres, which may be readily distinguished by the microscope. They are characterised by the presence or absence of *exudation corpuscles*, and may be denominated inflammatory and non-inflammatory softening.

“ An analysis of the cases given by Dr Bennett will also show that these two kinds of softening are not only distinguishable after death, but may be recognised by the symptoms which accompany them during life. These researches further establish the two following propositions : 1st, that pathologists have hitherto confounded softening occasioned by *post-mortem* changes, or mechanical violence, with softening occasioned by inflammation ; 2d, that, notwithstanding the most curious search, and the existence during life of the most decided symptoms of inflammatory softening, the inflamed tissue, though really present, has escaped observation, so long as unaided sight is made the sole means of forming a judgment respecting its nature.”—*Dr Shapter's Retrospective Address*. 1843.

“ Dr Bennett states that, for the last twelve months, he has neglected no opportunity that presented itself by examining microscopically the brain and spinal canal. Some of the results of his researches are recorded in this little work. Thirty-three cases are related in which softening of some part of the brain and spinal chord was discovered. These cases are highly interesting in themselves, and rendered still more so by the valuable and practical remarks appended to most of them. It is, however, to the conclusions at which Dr Bennett arrives that we must confine ourselves to this notice.

“ At this point Dr Bennett pauses, promising, however, to renew the inquiry at some future period. The subject is one of the highest interest, and the observations of the author are deserving of the utmost attention.”—*From the Medico-Chirurgical Review*. April 1844.

“ Dr John Hughes Bennett has published in several successive numbers of the *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*, some extremely interesting pathological and histological remarks on inflammation of the nervous centres. We at present give only the conclusions ; but shall hereafter notice more of the particulars.

“ We return again to this very valuable paper, in order to give

some further accounts of the results of the author's researches."—*From the Medical Journal of Medical Science*.—June and July 1844.

"The author has promised to continue his observations in a special work, and we hope that he will fulfil his promise without delay."—*Eisenmann's Leistungen im Gebiet der Krankheiten der Nervensystems*—*Canstatt's Jahresbericht*.—3te Band, 1844.

"The observations of Dr J. H. Bennett are, in many respects, opposed to those of M. Rochoux. Dr Bennett does not believe that softening necessarily precedes hemorrhage in the brain. His observations on contraction of the limbs, as a symptom of inflammatory softening of the brain, are extremely interesting.—*Dr Charlton's Retrospective Address*. 1845.

"The researches of Dr J. H. Bennett of Edinburgh, are amongst the most important contributions to the morbid anatomy of the brain of late years. I think he has clearly established that the great characteristic of inflammatory softening is the presence of exudation corpuscles about the minute vessels, and among the elements of the softened cerebral tissue. This is, in the vast majority of instances, accompanied with discoloration, which sometimes is due solely to the dark colour of the exudation corpuscles themselves. When these corpuscles are not present, and especially when the softened portion of brain is free from colour, then we must regard the lesion as non-inflammatory, the result of abnormal nutrition, or as produced by physical causes coming into operation shortly before or after death.

"Dr Bennett states that in no single instance of numerous examinations made by him, could softening be traced to the presence or infiltration of pus. This is a direct refutation of Lallemand's assertion, that this form of softening owes its colour to the infiltration of pus.—*Dr Todd on the Abnormal Anatomy of the Nervous Centres*. *Cyclopaedia of Anatomy and Physiology*. April 1847.

Treatise on Inflammation as a Process of Abnormal Nutrition. By JOHN HUGHES BENNETT, M.D., F.R.S.E., &c. &c. Edinburgh: Maclachlan, Stewart & Co. 8vo. 1844.

"From the period of the researches of Hunter to the present day, the subject of inflammation has proved one of surpassing and abiding interest. That this should be the case can excite no surprise; for, while a correct theory of its production may amend or confirm many of the views of the physiologists, and clear up some of the obscurities

which beset the path of the pathological inquirer, the more practical man, in deriving hence a knowledge of the true principles upon which its treatment should be based, becomes the possessor of, by far, the most powerful instrument for the relief of disease. It is true that the crude and exaggerated notions according to which inflammation forms the basis and point of departure of all diseases, have done infinite mischief, not only by the ultra-depletory practices they encouraged during the day of their prevalence, but also by reason of opposite errors, which have resulted from the reaction consequent upon their explosion ; and yet the justice of Mr Lawrence's statement, that few indeed are the diseases in which the inflammation of some organ is not a cause, effect, or concomitant circumstance, must, we think, be at once acknowledged. Indeed, the very generality of the prevalence of inflammation, and the great variety of conditions under which it manifests itself in the economy, have led celebrated observers, as Andral, Magendie, &c., to repudiate the term as vague and inexpressive. Certain phenomena, however ill expressed, are well understood by this word, that are by no means represented in Andral's term *hypercemia*, which labours under the disadvantage also of expressing a state which may exist independently of inflammation. 'Hence,' say Drs Alison and Bennett, 'it has been the object of British pathologists to give precision to the old term inflammation, rather than change it for another, perhaps more unsatisfactory.'

"Dr Bennett, in the pamphlet, the title of which we have placed above, endeavours, and we think with great success, to point out in a more distinct manner than has yet been done, what are the essential phenomena of inflammation, and to show the connexion of these with a perversion of nutrition, explicable by the cell theory.

"Dr Bennett having shown that inflammation consists essentially in an exudation of the *liquor sanguinis* or blood plasma (*i. e.* the fluid portion of the blood, composed of fibrin dissolved in serum), next adverts to the changes this exudation may be subjected to, *i. e.* the *terminations* of inflammation.

"We regret that our space will not allow us to follow the author into the details of this subject: we may, however, present a brief sketch of the conclusions he arrives at, for the purpose of exhibiting his application of the doctrine of Cytogenesis to the explanation of the various phenomena resulting from inflammation, &c. . . .

"In the work of Dr Bennett, a difficult and obscure subject is lucidly treated, and an attempt made to apply to the explanation of anormal productions a theory which has so much contributed to the elucidation of the nature of healthy structure."—*From the Medico-Chirurgical Review*, January 1845.

“ In the summer of 1843, Dr J. Hughes Bennett gave a course of lectures to the College of Physicians, and the leading members of the profession in Edinburgh, on Inflammation. The substance of these lectures is embodied in the treatise before us. They were illustrated by numerous demonstrations under a series of achromatic microscopes; and were calculated to show the importance of microscopic and chemical researches, as a means of advancing pathology and the diagnosis of disease.

“ A perusal of Dr Bennett’s treatise must convince every one, that the advances in modern pathology have produced a complete revolution in our ideas concerning inflammation. Macartney, indeed, some time ago maintained, that however nutrition was accomplished in a state of health, healing took place in the same way. He did not, however, satisfactorily describe any one step of the process. Dr Alison also has taught and written, that ‘ a peculiar perversion of nutrition or of secretion, is essential to the very existence of inflammation.’ But Dr Bennett tells us, that inflammation is nothing but a process of anormal nutrition, the essential phenomenon of which is an increased exudation of *liquor sanguinis*, or blood plasma. Dr Alison observes, ‘ that the various effects which are ascribed to inflammation, adhesion, suppuration, ulceration, and gangrene, are very different from one another, and we cannot satisfactorily point out the cause, or even the mode by which each is affected.’—(Lib. of Med., p. 53.) Dr Bennett conceives that he has accomplished this.”

“ ‘ In the same manner,’ says he, ‘ that Schleiden in plants, and Schwann in animals, have indicated the steps of normal nutrition, owing to the formative influence of a vital blastema, so it has been our endeavour to point out the mode in which anormal nutrition acts in producing the various results of inflammation, from the transformations of the exudation.’—P. 17.

“ Without giving a minute analysis of the work, it would be impossible for us to do it justice. The following extracts, showing the manner in which resolution occurs—a subject surrounded by much obscurity—will give a favourable idea of the author’s style. . . .

This little treatise not only embodies all the facts which the microscope and organic chemistry have lately added to our knowledge of inflammation, but contains the results of numerous researches made by the author during the last four years. It is an important contribution to pathology, and ought to be read by every one who feels an interest in the advancement of medicine.”—*From the Monthly Journal of Medical Science.* Jan. 1845.

“ Microscopic researches, as most of our readers must be aware,

have been prosecuted with much greater energy by modern pathologists in Germany and in France, than in our own country. Within the last few years, however, many of our countrymen have directed their attention to this interesting branch of human knowledge, and in the foremost rank we find the author of the above treatise, Dr Hughes Bennett. After devoting several years on the Continent to the study of Histology, as the science is now termed, Dr Hughes Bennett commenced a series of original researches on the nature of inflammation, the results of which he has embodied in the present work. We fully agree with Dr Bennett, that the researches of modern pathologists, from Broussais to Carswell, have thrown so much light on the morbid anatomy of disease as evident to the naked eye, that *comparatively* little remains to be done by investigations carried on in that manner only. Under these circumstances, the labours of pathologists must be directed to the microscope, and to organic chemistry, as the principal means of still further increasing our knowledge of the material changes produced by disease. At the same time, though fully appreciating the value of these means of inquiry, we are not such enthusiasts as to assert, as some do, that the results thereby arrived at, will altogether throw into the shade the labours of former morbid anatomists. The results furnished by visual inspection may be gross and unsatisfactory, as compared with those arrived at by more delicate investigations, but they have a certainty about them which microscopical researches do not present. Now, however, that the attention of the profession has been directed to the subject, there can be no doubt but that hosts of inquirers will enter into the field, and we may hope to ascertain, in the course of time, how far chemistry and the microscope will be able to elucidate the still obscure phenomena of health and disease. In the mean time, the labours of those who take the lead, like Dr Hughes Bennett and Mr Addison, whose treatise we received a month or two ago, are deserving of every encouragement.

“Limited for space, as we necessarily are, we think that we shall better suit the interest of our readers, by giving as full an analytical review of Dr H. Bennett’s important treatise as possible, than by discussing at length the novel views which he presents. This we shall therefore do, with the intention of returning to the subject at a future period, should the opportunity present itself.”—*From the Lancet*, October 26, 1844.

“Dr Bennett’s treatise does him great credit. He has already conferred much benefit on pathology by his researches on the microscopic appearances of cerebral softening; and we have no doubt but

that, as his experience accumulates, he will considerably enlarge the boundaries of practical medicine."—*From the Dublin Journal of Medical Science*, January 1845.

" This treatise contains the substance of several lectures delivered by the author on the process of inflammation at the evening meetings of the Royal College of Physicians, in the summer of 1843.

" Our author's peculiar views are brought out when he speaks of the discharges which take place from the capillaries of the inflamed part. Such a discharge, following Alison, he regards as an essential phenomenon of inflammation, and holds that, if the previous changes take place, and pass off without any discharge taking place, that the case stops short of inflammation.

" Under the head of effusion of serum, we will only notice the important distinction dwelt on by Dr Bennett between passive and active effusion of that fluid ; the first, being that which constitutes chronic dropsy, is the result of venous obstruction ; the other being the effect of inflammatory congestion in the arterial capillaries. The non-inflammatory effusion is clear, or holds no fibrin suspended in it ; the serum, on the contrary, effused in inflammation, is turbid, owing to the presence of fibrine, and, if allowed to stand, deposits flocculi.

" But the important part of this subject comes under the head of the discharge of blood plasma or of *liquor sanguinis* ; that is, of the blood deprived of its vesicular part, or red corpuscles. Dr Bennett regards the discharge of the blood plasma or *liquor sanguinis* as giving rise, not merely to false membrane and adhesions, as in serous membranes, but also to mortification, ulceration, softening, suppuration, and the formation of permanent tissues. We are not prepared, without further consideration, to subscribe unreservedly to all that our author teaches on this subject ; and this reserve applies both to some part of what he has drawn from other authorities, as well as what he has wrought out for himself. But we regard this part of his paper as of the highest interest, and as containing matter worthy of the deepest reflection, and the most attentive examination. We have ourselves derived much instruction, and no small enlargement of our previous ideas on the subject, from the views which he exhibits. . . .

" We have now given a sufficient account of the views entertained by Dr Bennett, to enable our readers to judge of the general plan on which he treats of inflammation. Some of the sections which remain we must pass by, though they contain many interesting observations. We have still to sum up our opinion on the views of inflammation taken by Dr Bennett, and by those who treat of inflammation on a similar plan.

" We believe with Dr Bennett that the time has now arrived when,

on this plan only, can a further progress be made. But we must still insist that this plan is in its merest infancy, and that its cultivators must be content to pique themselves on their industry in a field which yields but a slow return, rather than on having already solved problems which have defied the utmost efforts of science in past ages.

“Nevertheless, could we persuade ourselves that gangrene, ulceration, adhesion, false membrane, softening, suppuration, and the production of new textures, have all been proved to be the result of the discharge of the same blood-plasma, variously modified even by conditions still undetected, we should feel obliged to confess that a great step in advance had been made.

That this has not been made satisfactory to us is not a fault chargeable on Dr Bennett, but on the difficulty of the subject. The treatise is, however, highly creditable to the talents, industry, and acquirements of the author, and we willingly confess that, from the attentive perusal of it, we have derived much valuable instruction.”—*From the Northern Journal of Medicine*, May 1845.

On the frequent Spontaneous case of Pulmonary Consumption, and the Indications furnished by Pathology for its Rational Treatment. In the “*Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*.” 1846.

“The experience of every day tends more and more to the belief, that, although we are not as yet able so to arrange our remedial agents as to bring about so desirable an event in a given case, the cure of pulmonary tubercle is not by any means so rare as is generally supposed. Pathological examinations continually reveal appearances which can only be referred to the former existence of tubercular deposit, and which no symptoms during life had given reason to suspect. The present paper from the pen of a gentleman already favourably known to the profession, is an endeavour to deduce a rational mode of treatment from what appears to be the proceedings of nature in certain cases; and under the conviction that it is only by philosophical investigation, such as the present, and not by the charlatanerie with which every honourable mind has lately been disgusted, that we shall ever advance towards the successful treatment of phthisis, we shall condense the following paper as little as is consistent with the plan of this work.”—*From Dr RANKING'S Half-yearly Abstract*. June 1845.

“Besides the essays upon tubercular disease by Dr Evans of

Dublin, and by Dr S. Wright of Birmingham, we have this year two very valuable papers by Dr Addison of London, and Dr J. H. Bennett of Edinburgh.

“Although Dr Bennett professes merely to treat of the curability of phthisis in his essay, still we find that he has carefully selected the most approved doctrines regarding the origin and nature of tubercles, and has appended to these his own valuable observations. The principal object of Dr Bennett’s paper is, as we have said before, to prove the greater frequency of the cure of phthisis than is generally supposed. For some years this has been a favourite doctrine of several eminent pathologists of France; and we ourselves entirely concur with Dr Bennett, as to the much greater frequency of calcareous concretions, puckerings of the lungs, and the other signs which he enumerates, than has been generally admitted by English writers.”
—From Dr CHARLTON’s *Retrospective Address*. 1845.

Case of Poisoning by Hemlock (Conium maculatum). In the “Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.” 1845.

“The following is an extremely interesting case, inasmuch as it furnishes us with the symptoms and appearances of poisoning by hemlock, unaffected by antagonist remedies. It will also support strong doubts as to the irritant nature of this substance, whilst the whole history is confirmatory of the results obtained by Dr Christison in his experiments with *conia*, the alkaloid.

“To the scholar this case is also extremely interesting from the fact, that hemlock is supposed to have been the poison administered by Socrates. The objection to this has been the fact, that delirium and frenzy, and also giddiness and convulsions, are recognized as symptoms of this substance. But if we compare the case of Gorr, with the narrative of Plato, we cannot fail to be struck with the resemblance.—From the *American Medical Journal of the Medical Sciences*. October, 1845.

“Even individual cases have sometimes been invested, by the zeal and talent of their reporters, with as much interest as whole groups. Need I refer you for a proof of this to Dr Bennett’s case of poisoning with hemlock, which has enrolled that gentleman, not merely among the successful cultivators of the science of toxicology, but among those who have contributed to the illustration of history and biography: the biography, too, of one of the greatest philosophers and moralists of ancient Greece?”—From Dr GAIRDNER’s *Valedictory*

Address to the Medico-Chirurgical Society, Edinburgh.—*Northern Journal of Medicine*, October 1845.

“Dr John Hughes Bennett, the reporter of this case, accompanies it by some judicious comments, and shows the striking analogy of the symptoms to those recorded as having followed the drinking of the *Κώνειον* by Socrates; and justly observes that that analogy is strongly in favour of the opinion of the identity of the poison swallowed by Socrates, and the *Conium maculatum*.—*From Dr RANKING'S Half-Yearly Abstract*. December 1845.

Pathological and Clinical Observations on Encysted Tumours in the Ovary. In the “*Edin. Med. and Surg. Journal*.” 1846.

“The cases and essays before us are of the highest practical importance, and, considering the interest which the subject at present excites, our readers will not regret the space which our report of it must necessarily occupy. The use of the microscope in the examination of the fluid obtained by paracentesis, will in future assist in the diagnosis of abdominal diseases; the appearances presented by this fluid, when derived from an ovarian cyst, having been accurately described in the paper by Dr Bennett of Edinburgh; they differ entirely from those presented by the fluid obtained from the abdominal cavity in ascites.—*From Mr Ancell's Report on the Progress of Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children*. June 1846.

“In the diagnosis of ovarian tumours, the microscope has been turned to considerable account by an indefatigable pathologist, Dr Hughes Bennett of Edinburgh, who has thereby ascertained that the fluid contained within ovarian cysts may at once be recognised, and with certainty distinguished from that of ascites.”—*From Dr Ranking's Retrospective Address*. 1847.

On Anormal Nutrition and Diseases of the Blood. In the “*Monthly Journal of Medical Science*.” 1846.

“Dr J. Hughes Bennett, in a very interesting paper, sustains the very correct general principle, that diseases of nutrition and of the blood are only to be combated by an endeavour to restore the deranged processes to the healthy state, in the order in which they are impaired; that, for this purpose, a knowledge of the process of nutrition is a preliminary step to the rational treatment of these affections;

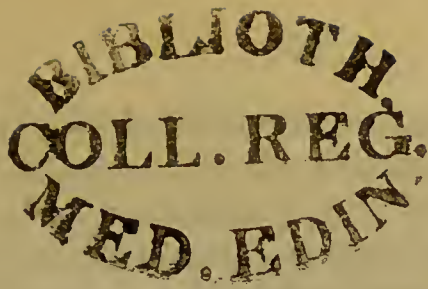
that the theory of acting directly on the blood is incorrect ; and that an expectant system is as bad as a purely empirical one.”—*From the American Journal of the Medical Sciences.* April 1847.

Pathological and Clinical Observations on Cancer, in the “Monthly Journal of Medical Science,” 1847.

“We are indebted to Dr Hughes Bennett for the most recent researches on the subject of Cancer ; which researches have also the merit of bearing more directly upon practice than is usual with similar inquiries. The author has confined his observations to the following interesting and important questions,” &c.—*From Dr Ranking’s Half-yearly Abstract.* June 1847.

“A late number of the ‘Edinburgh Monthly Journal’ contains a series of observations on Cancer, by Dr Hughes Bennett. These inquiries are a decided advance on our knowledge of this science. They are evidently the result of much careful investigation, and we are glad to place them before our readers in an abridged form.—*From the Lancet.* April 17, 1847.

“We hasten to declare that these studies (on the minute structure of Cancer), which are only at their commencement, will doubtless acquire force and certainty with time ; they ought, consequently, to be well received and cultivated by men interested in the progress of science. On another occasion we shall contribute the interesting work of Dr J. H. Bennett of Edinburgh, which is remarkable for its great precision.—*From the Annales de Thérapeutique.* June 1847.



TESTIMONIALS.

I.—From W. P. ALISON, M.D., F.R.S.E., *Professor of the Practice of Physic, formerly Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, &c.*

HERIOT ROW, *February 18, 1848.*

MY DEAR SIR,—I am happy to be able to say, that I consider you to be remarkably well qualified for the situation of Professor of the Institutes of Medicine.

You have shown yourself, by numerous publications, to be intimately acquainted with various departments of Physiology and Pathology; to have studied carefully the works of the scientific men in France and Germany, who have laboured most successfully, of late years, in extending our knowledge of the minute structure, and the vital actions, of the living body in health and disease, particularly as these can be ascertained with the aid of the microscope; and further, to have devoted yourself, with uncommon diligence and success, to several original investigations of that kind. I have always expressed the opinion, that microscopical research is one of the chief methods by which the sciences of Physiology and Pathology can be advanced, and I know of no one in this country who has devoted himself more assiduously to the acquisition of knowledge in that manner.

It is true, that you have hitherto been more frequently occupied with inquiries into diseased actions and diseased structure, than into healthy actions and healthy structure; but the fact is, that inquiries of the former kind necessarily imply the study and careful consideration of the latter subjects; and besides,

although I certainly consider it the chief duty of the Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in this University, to deliver a full course of Physiology, yet when I remember that almost all his students are to be practitioners of Medicine, and that few of them have more than a few years at their disposal, for the prosecution of all the studies requisite for their profession, I cannot consider it a disadvantage to the Professor, that he should himself have studied the subject of Physiology, chiefly with a view to its application to Pathology and Practice.

I am happy to say likewise, that from what I know of your character as a gentleman, and your obliging disposition, I have a confident expectation, that your appointment to the vacant Chair of the University would prove gratifying both to the Professors and the students.—I am, dear sir, very faithfully yours,

W. P. ALISON.

Dr J. H. Bennett.

II.—From R. CHRISTISON, M.D., V.P.R.S.E., *Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh, President of the Royal College of Physicians, &c. &c.*

EDINBURGH, February 21, 1848.

MY LORD,—The appointment of Dr Thomson to the Chair of Anatomy in Glasgow College, having created an immediate prospect of a vacancy in the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine in this University, I take the liberty of addressing your Lordship on the subject, as there are few so deeply interested as I am in the exertions of the Patrons to find another fit Professor, and few so well acquainted with the qualifications of the gentleman whom I beg to recommend to their notice.

The Chair of the Institutes of Medicine demands acquirements on the part of its Professor, which are not often combined in the same individual, and such as may not immediately suggest themselves to one not intimately acquainted with the nature of the subject, as it has been and may be taught.

Were it taught as a purely scientific branch of education, according to the method followed in many foreign schools of medicine, a Candidate might be fully qualified who had distinguished himself as a pure Physiologist, and he might teach the Chair as simply a Chair of Scientific Physiology. But it has

always been the aim and policy of the Professors of Medicine in this University, to maintain prominently a practical bearing in their courses of instruction, even on those subjects which strictly belong rather to the science and elements of medicine than to the practice of the medical art. And it is partly to this view taken by them of their duty, that the success of the University of Edinburgh, as a medical school, is to be ascribed.

Regarded in this way, Physiology will always be most appropriately and most popularly taught by constant reference, not merely to the structure and functions of the healthy body of man and the lower animals, on which it is mainly based, but likewise to the diseased conditions of the human frame and functions, and the effects of remedies on its healthy and diseased states,—in other words, to the sciences of Pathology and Therapeutics. When well taught according to these principles, the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine cannot fail to be one of the most popular and practically useful of our medical professorships.

But in order to teach it thus, a somewhat unusual concurrence of qualities is required in its Professor. He must be not merely an accomplished Physiologist in the ordinary acceptation of the term, but likewise an accomplished Physician, and not merely a Physician in general terms, but also peculiarly an accomplished Pathologist.

In all these respects I believe Dr Bennett to be eminently deserving of your consideration, and that of the other Patrons. When he attended this University, upwards of eleven years ago, I marked him as a student of great promise. His professional progress has amply verified this prognostication. From his writings, from his lectures, and above all, from daily and intimate intercourse with him, I feel satisfied that he possesses high qualifications for more Chairs than one in our medical school; and I have for some time looked to him as destined to become one of the ornaments and supports of the University. For the Chair about to become vacant he appears to me to be eminently well qualified.

Permit me to call your Lordship's attention to one circumstance more. It is not indispensable, that the Professor of the Institutes of Medicine take part in the Courses of Instruction on Clinical Medicine, which are delivered by the Professors of

the Medical Faculty. But in the present position of the Faculty it is most important for the University that the new Professor shall do so, because the number of the existing Professors of the Faculty, who are willing to discharge the duty, is too small for its efficient performance. In this respect, too, Dr Bennett possesses rare qualifications as a practical physician and pathologist, and as a ready lecturer, not without experience in the very branch in question.

It would be easy for me to say much more in his favour. But it will be sufficient to add, that I have seldom met with one who could explain his views more perspicuously and impressively as a public speaker; and that he possesses the mind, manners, and address of a gentleman,—the first and most indispensable of all qualifications in a Professor, for securing the respect of the students, and authority over them as their teacher.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient Servant,

R. CHRISTISON,

To the Right Honourable the Lord Provost.

III.—From JAMES SYME, Esq., F.R.S.E., *lately Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh; now of University College, London.*

22, BRUTON STREET, February 19, 1848.

Having been requested to state my opinion of Dr Bennett's qualifications for the Chair of Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, I feel great pleasure in expressing the respect for his talents and attainments which a long acquaintance with him has led me to entertain. He possesses indomitable perseverance, an ardent desire to acquire knowledge, and remarkable facility in communicating his own information to others. The field of instruction strictly belonging to the Institutes of Medicine is not well defined; but for many years past Dr Bennett has been constantly engaged in all the pursuits that admit of being referred to this department of teaching. His long and faithful exertions in the extra Academic School of Edinburgh constitute an additional and strong claim on the attention of the Patrons. Upon all these grounds, I beg to recommend Dr Bennett as a candidate for the appointment about to become vacant.

JAMES SYME.

IV.—From J. Y. SIMPSON, M.D., F.R.S.E., *Professor of Midwifery in the University of Edinburgh; Physician-Accoucheur to the Queen in Scotland, &c. &c.*

February 19, 1848.

I have been acquainted with Dr J. H. Bennett for several years past, and have had, in many ways, ample opportunities of judging of his talents and acquirements.

It will, I conscientiously believe, be difficult or impossible for the Patrons to elect to the vacant Chair of the Institutes of Medicine, a gentleman who will perform its duties with greater talent, energy, and success.

Dr Bennett is every where known and distinguished throughout the Medical world for his many and masterly contributions to Medical Science; he possesses eminent talents as a public speaker and lecturer; he possesses the still more valuable power of imbuing and infecting his pupils with the same spirit of investigation and the same love of science by which he is himself animated; in one, and that the most difficult department of Physiology (the microscopic anatomy of the tissues and fluids of the body), he has for several years past been acknowledged by the whole profession as a master and leader; and, altogether, his election would, I feel sincerely assured, add greatly to the reputation of the Medical School of the University.

J. Y. SIMPSON.

V.—From JOHN GOODSIR, Esq., F.R.S.E., *Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh, &c.*

EDINBURGH, February 21, 1848.

Dr John Hughes Bennett's pursuits, from the commencement of his Medical Studies, peculiarly qualify him for filling, in an efficient manner, the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine.

Steadily devoted, from the first, to the practical duties of his profession—without some experience in which no man can become an efficient lecturer on any department of medical study, Dr Bennett has as unceasingly prosecuted scientific medicine. He has more especially applied himself, by means of the microscope, to the investigation of the anatomical structure of

healthy and diseased parts, and the bearing of such structures on Physiology and Pathology; and he has, with much labour, perseveringly taught this department of Physiology, by means of a valuable set of microscopes which he has brought together for the use of his students, and a series of anatomical specimens, collected and prepared by himself, which, from frequent examination, I may state, evinces, by its value and extent, Dr Bennett's earnest attachment to Physiological and Pathological Science.

A prolonged residence on the Continent, in the principal medical schools, and a very extensive personal acquaintance with eminent foreign Physiologists and Physicians, have given Dr Bennett great familiarity with the current opinions on Physiological subjects.

Dr Bennett's published works afford sufficient evidence of the assiduity and success with which he has availed himself of his opportunities of acquiring information, and of advancing Medical Science, more especially since he undertook the duties of Pathologist to the Royal Infirmary, in which capacity he has enjoyed ample means of prosecuting his favourite pursuits.

Not the least valuable feature in Dr Bennett's character is the remarkable energy and perseverance which he has uniformly exhibited; and the power he possesses of influencing his pupils with a similar spirit.

The appointment of Dr Bennett to the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine will not only afford much general satisfaction, but will be a great accession to the reputation of the University.

JOHN GOODSIR.

VI.—From W. GREGORY, M.D., Sec. R.S.E., *Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh, &c.*

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,
February 23, 1848.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,—Having been requested by Dr. J. H. Bennett to state the opinion which I entertain of his qualifications for the vacant Chair of the Institutes of Medicine, I beg respectfully to say, that although my personal acquaintance with Dr Bennett is but slight, I have long been aware of the

very distinguished position which he occupies among the living cultivators of Physiology, and more especially among those who have devoted their attention to structural and microscopic Anatomy,—one of the chief foundations of physiological and medical science.

The researches and discoveries of Dr Bennett are known all over Europe; and the whole course of his studies, as well as of his successful experience as a teacher, has tended to qualify him in an eminent degree for the vacant Chair. Indeed, Dr Bennett has distinguished himself precisely in those departments of medical science which have been so successfully cultivated by the able and excellent Professor whom the University has just lost; and, if that loss can be repaired, it will be by the appointment of a Physiologist, who, like Dr Bennett, has proved himself, by his works, to be a worthy fellow labourer of the distinguished Professor who has just resigned the chair.

Dr Bennett's style, both in writing and in speaking, is elegant and perspicuous; his address is very agreeable, and his manners are those of an accomplished gentleman; and, if appointed to the vacant Chair, there can be no doubt that he will do credit to the choice of the Patrons, and materially contribute to uphold the reputation of the University.—I have the honour to be, my Lord and Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM GREGORY.

To the Right Honourable Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council, Patrons of the University

VII.—From J. H. BALFOUR, M.D., F.L.S., F.R.S.E., *Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburgh, &c.*

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, *February 21, 1848.*

Dr J. Hughes Bennett has been long known to me as an able medical writer, and as a successful lecturer. He has been instrumental in a marked degree in introducing into the Edinburgh School the use of the microscope in its application to minute anatomy.

His Histological researches in the departments of Physiology and Pathology, have displayed great powers of investigation, and a thorough knowledge of healthy and morbid structure.

His excellent papers on Mycodermatous Fungi, published in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and in various periodicals, show that his attention has not been confined to the functions of the animal frame, but that Vegetable Physiology has also been carefully investigated.

Dr Bennett has great facility as a Lecturer, and communicates information in a lucid and distinct manner.

From what I know of his medical acquirements and his talents, I consider him eminently qualified for the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine in this University.

J. H. BALFOUR.

VIII.—From W. BEILBY, M.D., F.R.S.E., *Vice-President, and late President of the Royal College of Physicians.*

NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, EDINBURGH,
February 17, 1848.

DEAR SIR,—It is with great pleasure I comply with your request, and, if there be any drawback at all from the pleasure, it arises from a sense of my own incompetence fully to appreciate your qualifications, and my inadequacy to do justice to them. Science in every department is making the most wonderful advances, and medical science, which so long lagged behind, has of late shared largely in the progressive impulse; and more particularly those departments, lying at the very foundation of it, to which you have more especially devoted yourself with a zeal, perseverance, and success, which will enshrine your name among the real improvers of medicine.

Your profound researches in minute Anatomy and Physiology, made known by your numerous publications, have established for you a wide celebrity; and your enthusiastic devotion to your pursuits, aided by the happy facility you enjoy of communicating your own observations and instructions, cannot fail to awaken and carry along with you the sympathetic ardour of your pupils.

For these reasons, I feel confident that your succeeding to the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine will be a valuable accession to the University.

With best wishes for your success, believe me, Dear Sir,
yours faithfully,

W. BEILBY.

IX.—From SAMUEL A. PAGAN, M.D., F.R.S.E., *President of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c.*

3, MELVILLE STREET, February 19, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR,—Your own writings, and the Medical Press, have done such ample justice to your merits, as an accurate observer, an original investigator, and an eloquent expounder in the departments of Physiology and Pathology,—that I absolutely fear any thing I can say, may weaken rather than strengthen your claims with the Patrons, on the vacant Chair of the Institutes of Medicine.

I declare, with perfect sincerity, that I am acquainted with no man more capable of filling that Chair, with credit to the University, or from whom greater things may yet be expected, in the onward movement of Physiological Science.

I found this, my opinion and expectation, on the secure basis of experience in what you have already done; and on my knowledge of your character, wherein patient industry in research, is happily blended with great energy and determination of purpose, and with an absorbing love of science for its own sake.

I have listened to your lectures with great satisfaction and improvement, and can safely bear witness to the ease and accuracy with which you give expression to your ideas, and communicate to your audience the extensive stores of knowledge which you possess. Believe me to remain, yours very faithfully,

S. A. PAGAN.

J. Hughes Bennett, Esq., M.D.

X.—From SIR WILLIAM NEWBIGGING, M.D., F.R.S.E., *formerly President of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c.*

EDINBURGH, February 19, 1848.

I have been acquainted with Dr J. Hughes Bennett for several years, and have formed a high estimate of his extensive professional knowledge, especially in the department of Physiology and Pathology, to the literature of which he has made many valuable and important contributions. Dr Bennett possesses

the power of communicating instruction in a remarkably clear and distinct manner, which, conjoined with his scientific qualifications, renders him, in my opinion, eminently fit to discharge the duties of Professor of the Institutes of Medicine.

WILL. NEWBIGGING.

XI.—From ROBERT RENTON, M.D., *formerly President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.*

26, HOWE STREET, February 17, 1848.

As a vacancy is soon to occur in the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine in this University, I can have no difficulty in stating my opinion of Dr Bennett's perfect competency to fill worthily the vacant office. Dr Bennett's claims for that situation rest on the reputation which he has acquired in Britain and abroad, as an original, industrious, and successful Physiological and Pathological inquirer and observer, as evinced in his valuable separate publications, and his important contributions, for several years, to the medical periodical literature of this country. Besides, as a microscopic observer, Dr Bennett's character, if not superior to all, will at least bear a favourable comparison with any of the most celebrated English physiologists of the day. In addition, it may be stated that Dr Bennett's talents have been highly cultivated by his intercourse with the most distinguished foreign Physiologists; while, at the same time, his residence on the Continent afforded him opportunities of acquiring knowledge, which his active habits and scientific zeal have not failed to turn to the most instructive account.

As a teacher, Dr Bennett has the power of communicating his knowledge to others with facility, energy, and perspicuity, as the lectures delivered by him at the meetings of the Royal College of Physicians in 1843 abundantly testified. In conclusion, I may be permitted to state my conviction, that if the patrons shall elevate Dr Bennett to the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine, about to become vacant by the translation of the present eminent incumbent to another sphere of usefulness, the loss to the University, occasioned by that event, will in a great measure be repaired, and its renown as a seminary for scientific instruction be maintained by that appointment.

ROBERT RENTON, M.D.

To the Patrons of the University
of Edinburgh.

XII.—FROM DR JOHN GAIRDNER, *formerly President of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c., Edinburgh.*

18, HILL STREET, EDINBURGH,
February 17, 1848.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg to recommend to you Dr John H. Bennett as a candidate for the chair of Institutions of Medicine.

I am of opinion that you will not easily find any one better fitted to sustain the reputation which that Chair has acquired, under the able professor whose selection, a few years ago, has done so much honour to your discrimination.

Dr Bennett, with excellent natural abilities, and with every advantage which a most liberal education, general and professional, could confer, has engaged in the microscopical investigation of the minute elements of which the solid textures and the fluid parts of the animal body are constituted—a difficult department of Physiological and Pathological research; but one which promises, more than any other, to reward the inquirer, by throwing new light on the intimate nature of the healthy and morbid changes continually taking place in the human organization, which has already produced some sufficiently remarkable discoveries as to the nature of certain diseases; and the importance of which, present and prospective, with reference to medical instruction, is so great, that it will not be safe for any great Medical School, in these days of active emulation, to omit opportunities of enlisting in its service some of its more successful cultivators.

Among these Dr Bennett has obtained a high rank by his energy and ability, of which he has given ample proof both as a writer and as a lecturer; and by which he has procured for himself an enviable reputation in many parts of Europe, and at a comparatively early period of his life, as an active labourer in the field of Physiology and Pathology.

Many of the departments he has taught have been such as are not required by the regulations of Universities or Colleges; his instructions having been therefore sought after by the more energetic students, solely from a sense of their great value.

I beg to add, that I have had many opportunities of observing that Dr Bennett writes and speaks with great fluency, ac-

curacy, and perspicuity; and I need not tell you that the power of doing so is of vital importance to any one who aspires to become a medical teacher or professor.—I am, my Lord Provost and Gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN GAIRDNER.

To the Right Honourable the Lord
Provost the Magistrates, and Town-
Council of the City of Edinburgh,
Patrons of the University, &c. &c.

XIII.—From DAVID MACLAGAN, M.D., F.R.S.E., *formerly
President of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c.*

129, GEORGE STREET, February 18, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR,—I very willingly comply with your request, that I should state my opinion of your fitness to supply the vacant Professorship of the Institutes of Medicine.

The enlarged opportunities you have enjoyed at home and abroad, of acquiring knowledge in every department of Medical Science, and the zeal, untiring industry, and success, with which you have availed yourself of these opportunities, are amply evinced in your many valuable publications, as well as in your oral discourses and demonstrations as a lecturer.

The devotion of your time, more especially to Physiology and Pathology, and the knowledge, which your familiarity with the modern languages so widely commands, of what is being done by others in the same field of inquiry, must give additional weight to your claims, and are of no slight importance to a public instructor in those departments of Medical Science.

Nor can I omit to notice the high rank you possess among the cultivators of that new field which the microscope has opened up to the Anatomist, Physiologist, and Pathologist; and in which, besides the papers you have published on the subject, your successful manipulation and observation proved last winter so interesting and instructive to the Fellows of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons.

I am happy to add, that, with these advantages, you enjoy also the faculty of communicating the knowledge you possess to others, in a manner well calculated to secure their attention, and to stimulate their zeal in scientific inquiry.

I cannot doubt, therefore, that your appointment to be Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, would be creditable to the Patrons, acceptable to the medical profession, and beneficial to the students.—With best wishes, I am, my dear sir, yours sincerely,

DAVID MACLAGAN.

Dr J. H. Bennett, M.D., F.R.C.P.

XIV.—From ADAM HUNTER, M.D., F.R.S.E., *formerly President of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c.*

19, ABERCROMBY PLACE, February 19, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR,—Not entering so much into the philosophical and scientific, as into the practical departments of our common profession, I have never considered myself a competent judge of the qualifications and merits of the various competitors for Academic Chairs in our University. I have therefore in a great measure abstained from taking an active share in such proceedings.

But as you have appealed to me at the present moment for the expression of my opinion of your fitness for the Chair about to be vacated by Dr Allen Thomson, I have no hesitation in stating my perfect belief, that by your talents, gift of language, zeal, industry, and vast acquirements in the various branches of Medical Science, you are eminently qualified for performing the duties of Professor of the Institutes of Medicine.

I have known you from the very earliest period of your professional career in Scotland, and all my intercourse with you has been to convince me of the high standard of your mind, as well as your ardour in the pursuit and acquisition of knowledge; while on various occasions I have enjoyed the advantage of hearing you give demonstrations on the favourite subject of your inquiries, in such a style of clearness, and in an order so lucid, as justify me in stating my opinion that you possess the power of conveying your information to large audiences, in an agreeable and successful manner.

Heartily wishing you success, believe me always, yours very faithfully,

ADAM HUNTER.

Dr J. Hughes Bennett.

XV.—From JAMES BEGBIE, M.D., F.R.S.E., *Fellow of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons.*

EDINBURGH, *February 17, 1848.*

I have great pleasure, and perfect confidence, in recommending to the notice of the Patrons of the University, the claims of Dr J. Hughes Bennett to the vacant Chair of the Institutes of Medicine.

Deeply regretting, in common with all who take an interest in the Medical School of Edinburgh, the loss of the services of Dr Allen Thomson, whose scientific acquirements and popular teaching have added so much to the fame and character of the University, I still rejoice to find that the Patrons have had presented to them, a gentleman so distinguished and so well qualified as a successor

Endowed with superior talents, enriched by varied and extended education, and enjoying most enviable opportunities of acquiring information, Dr Bennett has applied his mind with untiring zeal, and unwearied assiduity to the different branches of Medical Science, and has made large attainments and important discoveries in several departments more particularly in that of Pathology, a most important branch of the Institutes of Medicine.

Possessing a happy command of language, a clear and perspicuous utterance, and great facility in conveying information; he has also introduced improvements in the teaching of Medicine which reflect upon him the highest credit, and have rendered him a most instructive lecturer.

I know no one who is more likely to support the reputation, and extend the usefulness of the University of Edinburgh.

JAMES BEGBIE.

XVI.—From JAMES SIMSON, M.D., F.R.S.E., *late President of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c.*

3, GLENFINLAS STREET, *February 19, 1848.*

MY DEAR SIR,—I testify most willingly to your peculiar fitness for the situation of Professor of Physiology in the University of Edinburgh. Your admitted excellence as a Physiologist

and Pathologist; your known reputation as a writer who has done much for the advancement of Medical Science, by your Microscopic observations; and the great facility you have in communicating information to your hearers,—qualify you for being a successful teacher. I hope the Patrons will give due consideration to your claims.—I am, very truly yours,

JAMES SIMSON.

Dr Hughes Bennett.

XVII.—From ROBERT HAMILTON, M.D., F.R.S.E., *Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, President of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, &c.*

3, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET,
February 21, 1848.

It is now a considerable number of years since I have held, and often expressed, the opinion, that it was a fortunate circumstance that Dr John H. Bennett had selected the medical school of Edinburgh as the sphere for the exercise of his professional abilities.

This conviction has been grounded upon numerous opportunities of judging of Dr Bennett's attainments as a public lecturer in various departments of medical science, especially upon Anatomical and Physiological subjects, and upon the practice of medicine, both systematic and clinical. In all these, he is not only intimately acquainted with the past and current history of the sciences, but has shown great aptitude for advancing their progress, and perfecting their principles and details; prelecting, withal, with a facility and perspicuity of style which is of very rare attainment.

Hence the powerful influence which Dr Bennett exerts over the minds of his pupils, commanding their attention and esteem, and imparting to them much of that enthusiasm in the cultivation of their profession for which he himself is so remarkably conspicuous, and which is so strikingly evinced by his numerous and esteemed contributions in the various departments of the healing art.

Such considerations as these, which I know to be entertained by many of the ablest of my professional brethren, induce me unhesitatingly to declare, that within the range of my acquaintance with the teachers of the most celebrated schools of the

empire, I know no one who would give greater promise than Dr Bennett of being an able and distinguished teacher of the theory of medicine, and of clinical medicine.

ROBERT HAMILTON.

XVIII.—From WILLIAM SELLER, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Extraordinary Physician to the Royal Infirmary.*

23, NELSON STREET, February 21, 1848.

I have known Dr John Hughes Bennett from the time when he pursued his medical studies in the University of Edinburgh, as an ardent and promising cultivator of the various departments of medical knowledge. For the last two years, I have had almost daily opportunities of satisfying myself in regard to the uncommon extent of his talents and acquirements, as well as his unwearied application, and indefatigable industry in medical pursuits.

Dr Bennett is now, I find, a candidate for the vacant Chair of the Institute of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh. The duties of that Chair require an intimate acquaintance with the whole of what is properly termed Science in Medicine, Physiology, Pathology, and Therapeutics. With the Anatomy of texture, which is the foundation of Physiology, Dr Bennett is well known to be thoroughly conversant,—with morbid Anatomy, the principal basis of Pathology, he has had almost unequalled opportunities of becoming acquainted, and some of his inquiries have led him to devote no inconsiderable share of attention to Therapeutics. But Dr Bennett has a claim to the Chair beyond what he derives from his intimacy with the past knowledge of these several subjects. The microscope, in skilful hands, is the field in which the future advance of Physiology is most promising. In the use of this instrument, Dr Bennett is so well versed, as to afford ample security that the Physiology of the Edinburgh school will not suffer in his hands, and if it do not outstrip, that it will certainly keep up with the current of the times.

Lastly, Dr Bennett is not merely possessed of the knowledge and acquirements indispensable for the Chair, but he has also, in an eminent degree, the faculty of communicating his ideas in

a clear, distinct, and intelligible manner. He is a good, or rather, I should say, an eloquent speaker, and does not fail to interest his audience, even when his subject runs on points of minute detail.

On these grounds, I feel a sincere conviction, that the Patrons will find but few so well fitted as Dr Bennett to fill the Chair with credit to the University, whether as regards extent of knowledge, an earnest zeal for the interests of science, or an effective delivery.

WILLIAM SELLER.

XIX.—From WILLIAM WOOD, Esq., F.R.S.E., *formerly President of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c.*

9, DARNAWAY STREET, *February 21, 1848.*

MY DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in stating it to be my opinion, to which, however, I fear not much weight will be attached, that you are well qualified to teach the Institutes of Medicine in the University, from my knowledge of your talent, your acquirements in medical science, more particularly in the branches of Physiology and Pathology, which you have enjoyed the best opportunities of cultivating. Your zeal in the acquisition, and diffusion of information in medical science, as testified by your various valuable publications on various subjects, and from the ready facility you possess of communicating instruction as a lecturer and teacher.—I remain, my dear sir, yours very truly,

WILLIAM WOOD.

J. H. Bennett, M.D.

XX.—From W. BROWN, M.D., F.R.S.E., *formerly President of the Royal College of Surgeons.*

EDINBURGH, *February 22, 1848.*

From my knowledge of Dr Bennett's talents and acquirements as a careful and philosophical inquirer, his ability in expressing his views orally and in writing, and the estimation in which these are held by the medical profession, I believe him to be highly qualified for the Chair of Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh.

W. BROWN.

XXI.—From JOHN LIZARS, Esq., *late Professor of Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons, and formerly Senior Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.*

38, CHARLOTTE SQUARE, February 17, 1848.

DEAR SIR,—If merit meets its reward, you ought to be the successful Candidate for the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine in this University. You have laboured with enthusiasm and zeal in the very field of science embracing the Institutes—have added greatly to their advancement, and have received the highest eulogy from the Medical Press. If appointed the Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, I feel confident you will persevere, in the same ardent spirit, to prosecute Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology, and do more to uphold the celebrity of this University than has been done for many years. I have still to add, that you combine the qualifications of a scientific inquirer with that of a good lecturer.—Yours truly,

JOHN LIZARS.

XXII.—From JOHN THATCHER, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Lecturer on Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.*

EDINBURGH, February 21, 1848.

I have much satisfaction in stating that Dr Hughes Bennett has been long known to me as a most ingenious and talented cultivator of Physiology and Pathology. He has contributed largely to our knowledge of various morbid structures, and confirmed it by careful and patient microscopic investigation. He teaches fluently and impressively; and, from the extensive practical advantages he has had, there are few men in Europe who can do so much honour to our medical school in teaching the Institutions of Medicines, and its collateral branches.

JOHN THATCHER.

XXIII.—From ALEXANDER WOOD, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Lecturer on Pathology and the Practice of Physic, Edinburgh, &c.*

19, ROYAL CIRCUS, February 21, 1848.

I consider Dr J. Hughes Bennett peculiarly qualified to fill the Chair of Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edin-

burgh. His excellent professional education, the peculiar bent of his mind, and the zeal and energy with which he has pursued certain branches of professional inquiry, are well known to all his friends.

I would regard it as in the highest degree desirable that the Chair of Institutes of Medicine would be filled by one conversant with Pathology as well as Physiology.

A. WOOD.

XXIV.—From GEORGE PATERSON, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Senior Ordinary Physician to the Royal Infirmary, Lecturer on Clinical Medicine, &c., Edinburgh.*

15, DUNDAS STREET, EDINBURGH,
February 21, 1848.

MY DEAR DR BENNETT,—In complying with your request, that I should state my opinion of your fitness for the Chair of Physiology in our University, I would premise that I conceive myself entitled to speak with some confidence in your favour, not only from an acquaintance of several years, but still more from our constant opportunities of professional intercourse in the Royal Infirmary, where I continually witness the energy with which you work out your special department of duty, the tendency and direction of your more particular researches, and the beneficial influence which your presence there has produced, in promoting among the clerks, and others connected with the Institution, a taste for some of the higher and more difficult branches of scientific investigation.

I consider that you possess a number of qualifications which peculiarly fit you for occupying, with distinction and advantage to the University, a Chair of Physiology, or the Institutes of Medicine. To be brief, I shall endeavour to specify these under the following heads:—

1. Your knowledge of healthy and morbid Anatomy, so essential to the elucidation of Physiological doctrines and their application to the study of medicine.

2. Your well-known leanings in favour of a “Rational Medicine;” whatever difference of opinion individuals may entertain in regard to the conflicting systems and doctrines of the day, when brought to bear directly upon the more practical depart-

ments of the profession, I think it will be generally allowed that the turn of mind to which I allude, is calculated to be of special advantage in the case of a teacher of the Institutes of Medicine.

3. Your having been actually engaged in Physiological, no less than in Pathological inquiries, and having written several papers on subjects connected with Physiology, as will be seen on a reference to the list of your published treatises.

4. Your reputation as a microscopist, in which field few in Scotland have laboured more assiduously, as your published treatises will again testify. It is needless to say how essential an implement the microscope has become in carrying on Physiological researches, or how necessary it is that the Professor of that Science should be well skilled and practised in its use.

5. Your ease and fluency as a public speaker; the talent, energy, and perseverance with which you advocate favourite views, and make them to command a hearing, and your capacity of inspiring others with a love of your own pursuits (to examples of which I have already referred), are additional qualifications for the office of a public teacher, and afford strong evidence that the public reputation of the Physiological Chair is not likely to decline during your incumbency.

On these several grounds, I conceive that you are well fitted for the office of a Professor, and for the particular Chair of Physiology now vacant; and that in electing you to this Chair, the Patrons will confer a benefit on the Medical School, and satisfactorily acquit themselves of the trust reposed in them.—Believe me, yours very faithfully,

G. PATERSON.

XXV.—From JAMES DUNCAN, M.D., F.R.C.S., *Senior Ordinary Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, Lecturer on Clinical Surgery, &c.*

12, HERIOT ROW, EDINBURGH,
February 22, 1848.

I have known Dr Bennett since he commenced his studies at this University, and during the greater part of that time have

been on terms of intimacy with him. For the last four or five years in particular, from the time he was elected to superintend the Pathological department in the Royal Infirmary, I have had almost daily opportunities of observing the ardour and perseverance with which he has devoted himself to his various investigations in Pathology and Physiology.

The success which has attended his labours in these departments is well known, and is acknowledged by more competent judges than I can pretend to be.

Having frequently had the pleasure of hearing Dr Bennett lecture, I can bear testimony to the great facility and perspicuity with which he expresses himself, and the popular character of his style. But there is one feature in his character with which I have been much struck, I mean his indefatigable energy and perseverance, qualities which I have seldom seen equalled in any one, and which in a marked degree have invariably had the effect of inspiring those attending his courses with a corresponding enthusiasm.

Taking these various points into consideration, I have every confidence in expressing my opinion, that Dr. B. is eminently qualified for the position he is desirous of obtaining, and that his election to the vacant Chair would conduce to the good of the University and the advancement of science.

JAMES DUNCAN, M.D.

XXVI.—From ANDREW WOOD, M.D., F.R.C.S., *Inspector of Anatomy for Scotland, &c.*

9, DARNAWAY STREET, *February 21, 1848.*

MY DEAR BENNETT,—I most gladly avail myself of this opportunity of stating it to be my sincere, though humble opinion, that you are highly qualified for the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine in our University, for which you are a Candidate. This opinion (formed after a long and intimate acquaintance with you) is based upon the following grounds:—1. That you possess talents of a very high order, backed by extraordinary energy of character, and great industry and perseverance, which enable you to meet and surmount difficulties which would inti-

midate or dishearten men less able and resolute than yourself. 2. That you have for many years been engaged in scientific researches regarding points of great interest and importance connected with Physiology, Pathology, and Therapeutics; and that you have from time to time published numerous memoirs which are known and appreciated by the profession, both at home and abroad, and have earned for you a well merited reputation. 3. That you are an accurate and practised microscopist, and have thus been enabled to add to our knowledge of structure and function, both healthy and morbid. 4. That you have laboured assiduously and successfully to recommend to the student, as well as the practitioner, the use of the microscope as a valuable aid, not only in scientific research, but also in the diagnosis and localisation of disease. 5. That you are a lucid and fluent oral expositor of scientific truths; and that you have had great experience in lecturing on theoretical and practical points, not only to students, but also to the Members of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, before whom you have repeatedly delivered lectures in such a manner as to excite their interest and draw forth their approbation.

On these grounds I feel myself justified in confidently recommending your claims to the Honourable the Patrons, and have only further to add, that, should they be pleased to appoint you, I feel assured that they will have no reason to repent their choice as regards either the reputation of the University or the advantage of the students.—Wishing you heartily success, I remain, yours respectfully,

A. WOOD.

Dr J. H. Bennett.

XXVII.—FROM ROBERT OMOND, M.D., *Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.*

EDINBURGH, 43, CHARLOTTE SQUARE,
February 17, 1848.

DR JOHN HUGHES BENNETT is well known among the members of the medical profession, for his indefatigable exertions in the pursuit of Medical Science.

His studies in this country have been successfully followed

up by a residence at the best Medical Schools of France and Germany. His Physiological knowledge is extensive, and includes the most recent continental opinions and discoveries. He can readily avail himself of every approved method of investigating the healthy or diseased actions of the human body; while his position in the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, has familiarized him with post-mortem appearances.

The readiness and fluency with which he can explain to others his own views and opinions, and the experience he has already had in the employment of apparatus, and preparations for the purpose of illustrating his lectures, point him out as eminently qualified for the important duty of teaching the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh.

R. OMOND.

XXVIII.—From WILLIAM CAMPBELL, M.D., F.R.C.S., *Consulting Obstet. Physician Royal Maternity Hospital, and Lecturer on Midwifery, &c., Edinburgh.*

EDINBURGH, 4, PICARDY PLACE,
February 24, 1848.

DEAR SIR—In reply to your communication of the 16th eurt., that I should express my opinion of your pretensions as a Candidate for the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine, become vacant in the University here, I have no hesitation in stating it as my thorough conviction, that you are fully qualified to perform the duties of that appointment. Some years ago I granted you a Testimonial for the Chair of Pathology, when you were a Candidate for that Professorship, and when I considered your claims decidedly superior to your competitors. The opinion which I then formed of your talents and industry, has only been more fully confirmed by my more intimate knowledge of your habits; and I now state, without fear of contradiction, that there is not an individual in our profession who, within so brief a period of time, has done so much as yourself in advancing the cause of medical science.

By your practical instructions on the microscope—an instrument scarcely employed in this country, at least for the cluci-

dation of changes induced by disease—you have enabled the Pathologist to become intimately acquainted with the most minute alterations of structure ; while you have placed within the reach of the Physiologist a method of investigation, by which he cannot fail to achieve the most important discoveries in that department of medicine.

As a public speaker, I can state with confidence, from having repeatedly heard you lecture, that you possess in no ordinary degree all the qualifications required in a lecturer ; and from being myself rather a veteran in the vineyard, I presume that my opinion on this point is entitled to consideration.—I remain, Dear Sir, yours sincerely,

WM. CAMPBELL.

To J. H. Bennett, M.D., F.R.S.E., &c.

XXIX.—From P. D. HANDYSIDE, M.D., F.R.S.E., *late Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology, Edinburgh, &c.*

45, YORK PLACE, February 17, 1848.

My DEAR SIR,—In answer to your note, it affords me pleasure to express my opinion of your high fitness to fill the vacant Chair of Physiology in this University. This I am enabled to do from a knowledge of the zeal and success with which you have devoted yourself to the advancement of Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology ; and of the powers you possess of lucid arrangement, and extreme fluency of language, so valuable in a public teacher.—I am, Dear Sir, yours truly,

P. D. HANDYSIDE.

XXX.—From THOMAS ANDERSON, M.D., F.R.S.E., *Lecturer on Chemistry, Edinburgh.*

3, SURGEON SQUARE, February 22, 1848.

I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the qualifications of Dr J. H. Bennett for the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh. Dr Bennett is most favourably known to the scientific world by his careful and ac-

curate investigations in the field of Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology; and, if I do not enlarge on the value of these contributions, it is because I feel assured he will be able to present testimonials from persons far more competent than myself to express an opinion on these points. I feel myself, however, fully entitled to bear testimony to the spirit which has animated those investigations, and to the desire which Dr Bennett has always shown to support and encourage the investigation of the general principles of medicine, and to call in to his assistance the study of the collateral sciences, with all the refinements which the progress of chemistry and the microscope have introduced. It is, in my opinion, by these means that practical medicine is to be really advanced, and that its progress will be exactly proportional to that of refined Physiological, Pathological, and Anatomical research. Dr Bennett has pursued this course, and pursued it with success; and by his talents and well-known assiduity would, I am convinced, extend the reputation of the Chair to which he aspires.

THOMAS ANDERSON.

XXXI.—From DOUGLAS MACLAGAN, M.D., F.R.S.E., *Lecturer on Materia Medica, Edinburgh.*

129 GEORGE STREET, February 23, 1848.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the talents and acquirements of Dr Bennett, and in expressing my belief, that by appointing him to the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine, the Patrons will advance the interests of Edinburgh as a School of Medicine.

The qualifications requisite for the proper occupancy of such a Chair are, zeal for the acquisition of knowledge; habits of observation and research; and capability of communicating acquired information to others; and these are, in a remarkable degree, united in Dr Bennett.

The zeal for acquiring knowledge, has characterised Dr Bennett from the commencement of his professional career. It led him to be, not merely a diligent and successful student, but to acquire an honourable distinction at the time of his graduation;

it has made him a close and attentive reader of the standard as well as periodical literature of his profession, and has enabled him to acquire a thorough knowledge of all that has been done by others in the field of medical science. It has enabled him to collect with much trouble, and at no small expense, a rich museum, and a choice series of valuable microscopes by the best makers; and he has thus furnished himself with one of the most efficient means of rendering his courses of lectures both instructive and attractive to his pupils.

To his extensive course of study, Dr Bennett has added much laborious personal observation and research. The value of his labours is not to be estimated merely by the numerous and able papers which he has published, and which abundantly testify to his diligence and success as an investigator. As bearing on the qualifications of a professor, habits of original observation and research are indispensable requisites for enabling him to appreciate the proper value to be attached to the labours of others, and for qualifying him to point out practically to students how researches are to be made and knowledge acquired; and in this respect Dr Bennett has earned for himself a very strong claim for promotion to a Chair of Medical Science.

Lastly, Dr Bennett's tried abilities as a lecturer, his readiness in communicating information to others, and the zeal with which he has succeeded in instructing those who have had the good fortune to study under him, form the best guarantee, that, in appointing him to the Chair to which he aspires, the Patrons will obtain for the University the services of a most able and efficient Professor.

DOUGLAS MACLAGAN.

XXXII.—From JAMES SPENCE, *Surgeon, Lecturer on Operative Surgery, formerly one of the Teachers of Anatomy in the School, No. 1, Surgeon Square, Edinburgh.*

24, DUBLIN STREET, EDINBURGH,
February 23, 1848.

I HAVE great pleasure in bearing my testimony to the talents and professional attainments of Dr John Hughes Bennett.

Dr Bennett already ranks high amongst the successful cultivators of Medicine as a science, whilst the nature of his pursuits from the commencement of his professional career, his habits of careful observation and research, his zeal and perseverance, all testify that he possesses, in a special manner, those qualities which are so requisite for conducting Physiological investigations, combined, in a very unusual degree, with the power of communicating information to others.

In particular, I would mention the success with which Dr Bennett has cultivated a branch of science, which is admitted by every one to be one of the most essential to the advancement of Physiology (I mean the study of structural anatomy by the aid of the microscope), and the unwearied zeal with which he has laboured to introduce, and succeeded in introducing, a taste for this study into the Edinburgh School of Medicine, by means of his courses of Histology,—courses which he illustrated at great expense, by means of a very valuable collection of microscopes, and by a series of most rare and beautiful preparations of structural anatomy.

Dr Bennett has also been well known to the profession for many years, as a successful Lecturer on the Practice of Medicine, and he has formed one of the most complete and beautiful museums I have ever seen collected by a private Lecturer.

In his capacity of Physician to the Royal Dispensary, Dr Bennett has introduced the system of the German Poly-Clinique, a system at once beneficial to the patients and pupils of the Institution, as ensuring great attention in the examination of the cases under treatment, as well as more accurate observation of the phenomena of disease; and a system which, if fully followed out, promises not only to keep up, but to advance the reputation of Edinburgh as a School for Clinical instruction.

In conclusion, having taught anatomy in the School, No. 1, Surgeon Square, when Dr Bennett lectured there, I can bear testimony to the deservedly high reputation he enjoyed amongst the students, as a perspicuous and instructive Lecturer, and to the high respect and esteem which they invariably manifested towards him.

JAMES SPENCE.

XXXIII.—From DAVID SKAE, M.D., F.R.C.S., *late Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology, &c. &c.*

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
February 24, 1848.

I have enjoyed the pleasure of Dr J. H. Bennett's acquaintance for a number of years, and have had ample means of judging of his qualifications for the Chair for which he is now a candidate.

When I first knew Dr Bennett, in 1834, he had already distinguished himself by his zeal in the prosecution of Anatomical and Physiological inquiries, and, since that period, he has enjoyed the most favourable opportunities of becoming thoroughly conversant with the most recent researches and improved methods of investigation which have been made available in the advancement of Physiological science, having studied under the best auspices, both at home and abroad.

Dr Bennett has uniformly been distinguished by the activity, energy, and perseverance with which he has devoted himself to his profession, and more particularly to that department of it which promises to be most productive in the furtherance of our knowledge,—namely, the study of minute structure, healthy and morbid. He has had the merit, if not of introducing, of, at least, imparting an impulse of the most salutary kind to the use of the microscope in the Medical School of this city, in the prosecution of Pathological inquiries; and his numerous and valuable contributions to our medical periodicals attest his own enthusiasm and success in this department of Medicine. These inquiries have an intimate and important bearing upon Physiology, and warrant the expectation, that, if he should be appointed to the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine, he would support the reputation of the University, and render the study of this branch (the basis of all rational practice) more than ever available in the advancement of the great end of a professional education, the ready diagnosis and rational treatment of disease.

Dr Bennett's merits as a lecturer are well known; he is possessed of great fluency, clearness, and animation as a speaker, and enjoys the enviable power of rendering his subject interest-

ing and intelligible to his hearers, and imparting to them a share of his own enthusiasm. I am satisfied that, in the appointment of Dr Bennett to the vacant Chair, the Honourable Patrons would secure an efficient, popular, and zealous professor. I may add that his well-known qualifications as a clinical teacher would certainly also enable him to prove a most valuable colleague to the present Professors of Clinical Medicine.

DAVID SKAE.

XXXIV.—From GEORGE WILSON, M.D., F.R.S.E., *Lecturer on Chemistry, Edinburgh, &c.*

LABORATORY, 24, SOCIETY, BROWN SQUARE,
February 25, 1848.

Having enjoyed the friendship of Dr John Hughes Bennett for the last six or seven years, I have had abundant opportunities for judging of his accomplishments in Medical Science. I do not, in general, pretend to give opinions on the attainments of medical men; but as Dr Bennett lectured for a long period in my class-room, and I was in the constant habit of discussing with him questions in Physiology and Pathology, especially in their relation to Organic Chemistry, I have no hesitation in bearing testimony to the fact, that he has been, during all the period for which I have known him, a most zealous and successful prosecutor of Physiology and Pathology.

I know few persons, indeed, who equal Dr Bennett in perseverance, energy, and determination, or who arrive more rapidly at a conclusion when engaged in research. To these good qualities, he adds great perspicuity in stating facts, and in explaining phenomena, and much skill in making them intelligible and acceptable to students. He is, at all times, a self-possessed, fluent, and ready speaker, and has had much experience as a Teacher of Students of Medicine.

I feel assured that he would awaken much interest in the study of the difficult science of Physiology, if made Professor, and beg leave cordially to recommend him to the favourable notice of the electors.

GEORGE WILSON.

XXXV.—From A. PEDDIE, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Medical Officer to the Minto House Hospital and Dispensary, &c. &c.*

11, RUTLAND SQUARE,
February 26, 1848.

I know no one, in all respects, more deserving of the appointment to the Chair of Physiology, or more likely to adorn our University, than Dr Bennett. His progress hitherto has proved him to be imbued with the true spirit of science, and enthusiastic and most indefatigable in research.

The communications which he has, from time to time, made to the profession on subjects connected with Physiology and Pathology, are known throughout Europe, and are justly esteemed for their philosophic character, originality, learning, and general literary merit.

As a lecturer, his peculiar gifts of fluent utterance, lucid statement, and management, are well known in our own school of medicine, and have secured for him a well-merited popularity with those who have listened to his prelections.

A. PEDDIE.

XXXVI.—From ANDREW BUCHANAN, M.D., *Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, University of Glasgow.*

GLASGOW, 13, MOORE PLACE,
February 19, 1848.

I have had the pleasure of knowing Dr Bennett personally for several years past, and for a still longer period from his writings. These last are by far the best certificates he can produce of his capabilities to fill the Chair of Institutes of Medicine, which is now expected to become vacant in the University of Edinburgh. I think him amply and eminently qualified for the office to which he aspires.

ANDREW BUCHANAN.

XXXVII.—From HARRY RAINY, M.D., *Professor of Forensic Medicine in the University of Glasgow, &c.*

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW, February 19, 1848.

Though not personally acquainted with Dr J. Hughes Bennett, I am well aware that he has devoted himself, with great

zeal and ability, to researches in various departments of Physiology ; and that he has had ample experience as a lecturer on these subjects.

On these grounds, I consider him eminently qualified for the Chair of Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh.

HARRY RAINY.

XXXVIII.—From R. D. THOMSON, M.D., *Professor of Practical Chemistry in the University of Glasgow, &c.*

GLASGOW COLLEGE, February 18, 1848.

Having been acquainted with Dr John Hughes Bennett for several years, and also having perused several of his writings, I have great pleasure in stating that I believe him to have a well founded acquaintance with Physiology and Pathology, that he has a turn for original research in those branches of Science, and has elucidated some important points which were previously obscure.

Dr Bennett possesses a thorough acquaintance with the literature of his profession, both Foreign and British ; and is in every respect eminently qualified to form an accomplished Professor of the Chair to which he aspires.

R. D. THOMSON.

XXXIX.—From ANDREW ANDERSON, M.D., *Professor of the Practice of Physic, and late Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in Anderson's University, Glasgow, &c.*

ANDERSON'S UNIVERSITY, GLASGOW,
February 16, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR,—In reply to your request, that I should express my opinion of your fitness to occupy the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, I have much pleasure in stating, that I conceive you to be eminently qualified for that important Professorship.

Your numerous and valuable researches into Histology, Pathological Anatomy, and Therapeutics, are too well known to the profession to make it necessary that I should do more than allude to them, as the proof how well you have used your great opportunities, and how intimate is your acquaintance with those

modern doctrines of the Science of Medicine, to which you have yourself been no mean contributor.

Your success in study, and your experience in teaching, give the assurance that the choice of the Council will be a good one should it fall on you.—I am, my dear sir, very truly yours,

ANDREW ANDERSON.

Dr J. H. Bennett.

XL.—From CHARLES RITCHIE, M.D., *Senior Physician to the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, Lecturer on Clinical Medicine, &c.*

110, BATH STREET, GLASGOW,
February 17, 1848.

As a teacher of Clinical Medicine, I have had such frequent occasion to avail myself of the histological researches, and of the sound and strongly practical investigations of disease, and of the action of remedies published by Dr Hughes Bennett, that I cannot hesitate to give an opinion on his, as I believe, remarkable fitness to occupy, with much promise of honour and usefulness, the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh. I do this the more readily from the knowledge I have through other channels, of the long and singularly suitable preparation which Dr Bennett has had in his past professional pursuits, for proving himself an interesting and successful teacher of the Theory of Physic.

CHARLES RITCHIE.

XLI.—From JAMES WATSON, M.D., *Consulting Physician to the Fever Hospital, Great Clyde Street, Glasgow.*

152, ST VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW,
February 19, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR,—It is with much pleasure I comply with your request to express my opinion in regard of your fitness for the Professorship of the Institutes of Medicine in your University. Not having had an opportunity of hearing you lecture, I can only form a judgment on this point from my personal intercourse with you, which of course has been limited, and your general character, but especially from your printed papers. From the two former of these sources of knowledge, I need hardly state,

my impressions are highly favourable; and as to your publications, most of which I have read with much interest, they certainly contain undoubted evidence, not only of your having amassed a large fund of varied and important information on subjects connected with the business of the Chair in question, but also of your possessing certain qualities of mind, essentially fitting you for keeping pace with the progress of Medical Science which, rapid as it has been of late years, will no doubt be still more rapid and brilliant for many years to come.

I entirely concur with the general principle, that all sound Physiology and Pathology must be based on accurate observation of the healthy and morbid structures on the dissecting table and under the microscope; and that every teacher of these branches must be one practically conversant with such investigations. I am aware that you have had special opportunities from your connexion with the Royal Infirmary, and otherwise, of advantageously prosecuting such researches, and especially, that you have used the microscope as a means of unfolding the more intimate structures, and detecting the more minute changes occurring from diseases, perhaps earlier, and certainly more extensively and assiduously, than any other investigator in this country, with whom or whose works I am acquainted. I have no doubt, therefore, your lectures are rendered interesting and attractive, as well as instructive to the student by much important and original illustration derived from these sources; and I am certain they will be couched in neat and perspicuous language.

In all these points of view, I regard you eminently qualified to fill the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine, the present object of your honourable ambition, and you have my hearty wishes for your success in its attainment.—I remain, my dear Sir, yours faithfully,

JAMES WATSON.

To John Hughes Bennett, M.D.

XLII.—From PETER REDFERN, M.B., *Lond., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in King's College, Aberdeen, &c.*

ABERDEEN, February 19, 1848.

Understanding that Dr J. Hughes Bennett is a Candidate for the appointment to the Chair of Institutes of Medicine,

shortly to be vacated by its present distinguished occupant, I most gladly embrace the opportunity of testifying to his distinguished merits as a Physiologist and Pathologist, which point to him as the individual best fitted to succeed Dr Allen Thomson, and to preserve the scientific character of the Professors of Medicine in the Edinburgh University.

For some years the progress of science has pointed to the utter futility of theory and hypothesis in every department of medicine; it has effected a complete revolution in Physiology, Pathology, and Practical Medicine, and now demands from each Professor rigid demonstrative accuracy, to be obtained only by the aid of the Microscope, Animal Chemistry, Specula, Auscultation, and Percussion, &c. &c. In carrying out most prominently these important indications Dr Bennett has been foremost, and to him the Edinburgh School of Medicine owes the first introduction into this country of the teaching of Histology, the true foundation of Physiology and Pathology, which, for some years, formed one of its most important characteristics. In these classes, Dr B. has instructed the most diligent students of the Edinburgh School, who, some years ago, presented him with a very flattering Testimonial, as a mark of their high appreciation of his invaluable method of teaching, to which not a few of them owe entirely all their subsequent success.

By the best Physiologists and Histologists on the Continent, I know Dr B.'s merits to be most highly appreciated, and his publications eagerly sought after. Indeed, of the most distinguished of these he was a pupil, and is now a much-esteemed correspondent and friend. He possesses a most valuable Museum, illustrating Structural Anatomy, and containing preparations from the most eminent British and Continental Physiologists, which have been accumulated at very great expense, and will become doubly valuable if he be appointed to the vacant Chair.

As a lecturer Dr B. is clear, precise and interesting, and employing demonstration throughout, he has, in this and all his other labours, shown himself to be most indefatigable and devoted in the cause of science.

In conclusion, I cannot do more than state my firm conviction that the Patrons, in filling up the vacancy, will not find a name more worthy than that of Bennett of being associated with those of Alison, Christison, Simpson, and Goodsir.

P. REDFERN.

XLIII.—FROM WILLIAM PIRRIE, M.D., *Regius Professor of Surgery in Marischal College; one of the Surgeons of the Royal Infirmary of Aberdeen; formerly Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology in the University of Aberdeen.*

238, UNION STREET, WEST ABERDEEN,
February 21, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR,—I cannot but feel that your professional standing is such as to place you beyond the necessity of producing testimonials, and that I am guilty of presumption in venturing to offer an opinion concerning one so well known as an accomplished physician; and I should not have done so, had I not been informed that such a testimonial might be useful to you; on this ground, I trust I may be pardoned for expressing the opinion I have formed of you, and which, I am confident, must be entertained by all who have had opportunities of knowing you, or of perusing your numerous papers on subjects connected with Physiology, Pathology, and Medicine. In my opinion, the appointment of so distinguished a member of the medical profession, to the Chair of Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, would add much to the reputation of that Institution.—I remain, my dear Sir, yours very sincerely,

WILLIAM PIRRIE.

Dr Bennett.

XLIV.—FROM ANDREW FYFE, M.D., F.R.S.E., *Professor of Chemistry in King's College, Aberdeen.*

KING'S COLLEGE UNIVERSITY, ABERDEEN,
February 21, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 17th, and have much pleasure in acceding to the request, that I would testify as to your fitness for discharging the duties of Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh.

To do justice to that branch of Medical Science, as you well observe in your address to the Patrons, the individual to be chosen must be intimately acquainted with Structural Anatomy, and every one who has observed your progress during the last

few years, must admit, that you have devoted much of your time and your talents to it, and that you have prosecuted it with assiduity and success—as has been shown by your writings, and by the expositions which you have given.

Some of these expositions I had myself the pleasure of attending, and I must say that I was highly gratified with the clearness and precision with which you illustrated the subjects under consideration, and with the facility with which you communicated your information to others; requisites of the utmost consequence in one who aspires to be a teacher.

With these qualifications, I have no hesitation in stating it as my opinion, that you are well fitted for discharging the duties of the Chair; and that I feel confident that, if elected to it, you will, by your instructions and otherwise, aid, in no small degree, in maintaining the reputation of the University.—I am, yours truly,

Aw. FYFE.

J. Hughes Bennett, M.D.

XLV.—From GEORGE JOHNSTON, M.D., *Author of a Treatise on the British Zoophytes, &c.*

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, February 18, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR,—I learn with pleasure that you are a candidate for the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh; because, having a lively interest in the fame, and honour, and utility of my alma mater, that interest is satisfied with the conviction that, in your person, a candidate has offered himself in every way qualified for this important professorship—worthy the choice of the Patrons—a good exemplar and acceptable teacher to the students, a fit associate to the present very distinguished Medical staff, and one, I trust, not hereafter to be dissociated from the honourable names of those who have gone before them.

Your active zeal in prosecuting Physiological inquiries; the acute intelligence which directs that zeal; the originality of your views on many points, and your extensive and accurate acquaintance with the opinions and labours of others, both foreign and British, appear to be paramount qualifications, and ought, in my judgment, to secure for you the Chair you aspire to.

There are other important elements in a Professor which you richly possess—the ready wish ever to assist and oblige others, and the unaffected condescension which wins students to ask advice and seek for guidance. I know and have felt the value of such a qualification. Nor surely ought the worth and amiability of private character to be overlooked. I wish you, my dear Sir, every success in the object of your ambition, feeling assured, that of the place you seek to occupy you are pre-eminently qualified to discharge the duties.—Believe me, yours very truly,

GEORGE JOHNSTON.

XLVI.—From DR BENNETT'S *Class of Pathological Histology, Session 1847-8.**

EDINBURGH, *February 18, 1848.*

SIR,—Understanding that you have announced yourself as candidate for the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine in the University, we, who have attended your private class for Pathology during the last three months, seize the earliest opportunity afforded us, of expressing our sincere conviction, that you are admirably qualified to hold that situation.

You have often impressed upon us (a belief in which we fully concur), that the science of Pathology requires for its understanding an intimate knowledge of Physiology; such a knowledge we believe you in an eminent degree to possess.

With regard to your method of instruction, we express, as our deliberate conviction, that in being able, in few words, to communicate to your pupils a clear idea of the subject under consideration, you stand unsurpassed.

Many of us, who have attended the course of lectures alluded to, feel that, through the medium of your instructions, we have been inspired with an interest altogether new to us in the progress of scientific medicine.

Permit us to express our sincere wish, that for the welfare of

* This is an extra class, formed for the purpose of teaching the higher branches of Physiological Pathology by means of the Microscope. It is only adapted to advanced students; and was this year, as will be seen, with one exception, attended by Graduates in Medicine.

our University, as well as for the gratification of our own feelings, the Patrons may see fit to elect you Professor of the Institutes of Medicine.—We have the honour to be, dear sir, your obedient servants,

JAMES KILGOUR, M.D.
 JAMES A. HUNTER, M.D.
 W. G. MORRIS, M.D.
 H. D. LITTLEJOHN, M.D.
 G. R. BALLINGALL, M.D.
 WM. BURN MURDOCH, M.D.
 JAMES D. GILLESPIE, M.D.
 MARTIN B. LAMB, M.D.
 J. W. BEGBIE, M.D.
 W. T. GAIRDNER, M.D.
 D. R. HALDANE.

To Dr John Hughes Bennett.

XLVII.—From Dr BENNETT'S *Class of Poly-Clinical Medicine*—1844.*

EDINBURGH, August 17, 1844.

WE, the undersigned, late Pupils of your Class of Clinical Medicine, having fully experienced the advantages of the system of teaching Practical Medicine lately introduced into this School by yourself, feel ourselves bound to communicate to you the successful results of your labours, together with our sentiments in regard to the comparative advantages of this system, when viewed in connexion with any other which has hitherto been adopted for the same purpose.

Many attempts have been made, even by the most eminent men, to teach Clinical Medicine by means of lectures and books of various kinds; but the result has hitherto been as unsatisfactory as the efforts of the Professors of Anatomy were to teach that science before its practical study became authorized by a legislative enactment. And such, we believe, will ever be the case; for we are fully convinced that it is a most difficult matter to apply even the most extensive knowledge of medicine at the

* This testimonial was presented to Dr Bennett by his Class at the end of the Summer Session 1844. It is also an extra branch of instruction, formed on the model of the Poly-Clinics in Germany, to teach advanced students the art of forming an exact diagnosis by means of the Stethoscope, Pleximeter, Microscope, &c. &c.

bed-side, when that knowledge has not been practically acquired.

As the great characteristics of your course, we regard your mode of investigating the state of the functions of every individual set of organs, and the avidity with which you seized upon every circumstance which was at all likely to throw light upon the nature of the disease, without, however, placing exclusive reliance upon any one, but by subjecting the whole series of facts thus acquired to a rigorous scrutiny, and then establishing a positive and correct diagnosis, on which alone sound treatment can be adopted.

The aids in diagnosis to which we especially allude, are those derived from percussion and auscultation, the microscope, the use of the speculum, chemical tests, &c., in the practical application of which we derived the most valuable assistance whilst attending your lectures.

Allow us, then, to assure you, that your system of teaching Clinical Medicine has met with our unanimous approbation; and that experience has fully convinced us, that such is the only proper way of teaching that, as well as every other practical science.

For the untiring perseverance which you have manifested throughout in conducting our studies, we beg to tender you our warmest expressions of gratitude; and whilst we urge you to proceed in the course which you have so happily chosen, we cannot but express our confident hope, that the brilliant success which has hitherto attended your untiring exertions in the promotion of science, will continue abundantly to reward all your future efforts.

PETER REDFERN, Derbyshire.

FRED. WHEATLEY, Downing College, Cambridge.

JOS. W. T. JOHNSTON, Dumfries-shire.

R. R. NORRIS, Yorkshire.

JOHN R. WARDELL, Yorkshire.

THOMAS K. BIRNIE, Edinburgh.

JOHN G. SANDIE, Edinburghshire.

G. J. ETHERINGTON, Nottingham.

JOHN DICKSON WARD, Derbyshire.

WM. ROBINSON, Cumberland.

R. C. FOREMAN, Yarmouth.

J. B. W. POTTS, Jersey.

TESTIMONIALS.

SECOND SERIES.

XLVIII.—From WM. LAWRENCE, Esq., F.R.S., *late President of the Royal College of Surgeons; Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen; Surgeon to St Bartholomew's Hospital, London; Translator of "Blumenbach's Comparative Anatomy;" Author of the "Natural History of Man," Treatise on "Diseases of the Eyes," on "Ruptures," &c. &c.*

WHITEHALL PLACE, LONDON, *February 19, 1848.*

The numerous and instructive writings which have, for several years, proceeded from the pen of Dr J. H. Bennett, show that he has cultivated minute Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology with the greatest industry and success. He communicates his extensive information in conversation with fluency and clearness. I therefore consider him eminently qualified to teach the Institutes of Medicine; and I should regard his appointment to the Chair now vacant in the University of Edinburgh as a fit reward of zealous and useful services in the cause of science, and a powerful encouragement to similar meritorious exertions in others.

WM. LAWRENCE.

XLIX.—From JAMES COPLAND, M.D., F.R.S., *Fellow and late Censor and Consiliarius of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Consulting Physician to the Lying-in Hospital, and the Royal Infirmary for Children; Author of "The Dictionary of Practical Medicine," &c. &c.*

5, OLD BURLINGTON STREET, *February 19, 1848.*

I have great pleasure in stating, that I am acquainted with the writings of Dr Hughes Bennett on medical subjects, and

with his researches in various departments of Physiology and Pathology : that I entertain a very high opinion of the excellence and importance of his writings and researches ; and that I consider him not only very remarkably well qualified to fill the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, but also most likely to advance the already high character of the School of Medicine of that celebrated University.

JAMES COPLAND.

L.—From WILLIAM SHARPEY, M.D., F.R.SS.L. & E., *Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in University College, London, &c.*

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON,
February 25, 1848.

I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the merits of Dr John Hughes Bennett, who is a candidate for the Professorship of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh.

It is well known that Dr Bennett has enjoyed unusually extensive and favourable opportunities, both at home and on the continent, of studying the science and art of Medicine in all its departments, and that he has for several years past lent his aid towards its advancement by his lectures and his writings. As an original inquirer, he has more especially applied himself to the investigation of the intimate structure of the textures and organs of the body in their sound and diseased state—a subject intimately connected with the study of Physiology; and the extraordinary zeal and industry with which he has cultivated that as well as other branches of scientific inquiry, are sufficiently evinced by the numerous original papers which he has published since he began his career. From his residence for some time abroad, Dr Bennett has also been placed in a most favourable position for making himself acquainted with the progress of Science in other countries.

These recommendations, together with his exertions and experience as a lecturer in the Medical School of Edinburgh, appear to me to constitute claims, on the part of Dr Bennett, to which much weight ought to be assigned in selecting a person to fill the vacant Chair.

W. SHARPEY.

LI.—From C. J. B. WILLIAMS, M.D., F.R.S., *Professor of Medicine in University College, London; Physician to University College Hospital; Consulting Physician to the Hospital for Consumption; Author of "On Diseases of the Lungs and Heart," "The Principles of Medicine," and numerous Memoirs on Pathology and Practical Medicine.*

7, HOLLES STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, LONDON,
February 21, 1848.

Dr Hughes Bennett is well known to me (and to all familiar with modern medical literature) as a most industrious and talented investigator of disease. His numerous original contributions to Pathological Science, and the evidence which they give of his being familiar with the various methods of examination, with which physical science is enlightening medicine—prove Dr Bennett to be well qualified to occupy the distinguished position of Professor of the *Institutes of Medicine* in the University of Edinburgh; and his well-known activity, as well as experience and success as a lecturer and practical teacher, afford the best guarantee that he will perform the duties of the Chair with credit to himself and to the College.

C. J. B. WILLIAMS.

LII.—From W. H. WALSHE, M.D., *Professor of Clinical Medicine in University College, Physician to University College Hospital, and to the Hospital for Consumption, London; Author of "Diagnosis of Diseases of the Lungs;" Treatise "On the Nature and Treatment of Cancer;" Translator of Louis "On Phthisis," &c. &c.*

LONDON, March 2, 1848.

Dr Hughes Bennett has, for some years, been known to me as a zealous cultivator of Microscopical Anatomy. His writings exhibit, in my mind, a remarkable combination of judgment and speculative power; and his investigations have certainly tended to the settlement of some of the "vexed questions" of Pathology. Founding my opinion upon these facts, as well as upon the high estimate formed of his qualifications by those whose op-

portunities of judging him have been closer than my own, I cannot for a moment doubt that the University of Edinburgh will materially gain by obtaining his services as its Professor of the Institutes of Medicine.

W. H. WALSHE.

LIII.—From R. B. TODD, M.D., F.R.S., *Professor of Physiology and Morbid Anatomy in King's College; Fellow of the College of Physicians, London; Physician to King's College Hospital, London; Editor of Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology; Author of a "Treatise on Gout and Rheumatic Fever;" "On the Anatomy of the Brain, Spinal Chord, and Ganglion;" "The Anatomy and Physiology of Man," &c. &c.*

3, NEW STREET, SPRING GARDENS,
February 22, 1848.

I have read with interest and instruction many of the contributions of Dr John Hughes Bennett to Medical Literature. From them I have been led to form a high estimate of his attainments in Physiology and Pathology.

I cannot, therefore, hesitate to express my opinion, that Dr Bennett is peculiarly well qualified to fill the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, with credit to himself, and advantage to the University and its alumni.

R. B. TODD.

LIV.—From WM. FERGUSSON, Esq., F.R.S., *Professor of Surgery to King's College Hospital; Surgeon to King's College Hospital, London, and formerly Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh; Author of a "System of Practical Surgery," Essays on "Lithotrity, Cleft Palate," &c. &c.*

16, GEORGE STREET, HANOVER SQUARE,
February 18, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to your high claims for the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh. I have known you now since you began the study of Medicine, and in the whole of my ex-

perience I have never met with any one who has shown more zeal and industry in the pursuit of professional knowledge. These qualities, backed by your own high talents, have enabled you to reach the distinction of being one of the first pathologists of the day, and I doubt not, that the testimonials which you will in a manner command from all parts of Europe, will satisfy the Patrons that in you, they will secure an able, intelligent teacher, and one well qualified to sustain the reputation of the ancient University.—I am, my dear Sir, faithfully yours,

WILLIAM FERGUSSON.

Dr Bennett, Edinburgh.

LV.—From GEORGE BUDD, M.D., F.R.S., *Professor of Medicine in King's College, London; Physician to King's College Hospital, and Consulting Physician to the Seaman's Hospital Ship, Dreadnought; Author of a "Treatise on Diseases of the Liver," &c.*

20, DOVER STREET, February 19, 1848.

I am well acquainted with the published writings of Dr John Hughes Bennett on various subjects connected with physiology, structural anatomy, and medicine.

They give ample proof that he has studied his profession with great zeal and success; and that he is well qualified, as far as knowledge is concerned, to fill, with credit, the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh.

GEORGE BUDD.

LVI.—From EDWARD FORBES, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.L.S., *Professor of Botany in King's College, London; Member of the Wernerian Society, Edinburgh; Author of a work "On the British Echinodermata;" Report of the Geographical Distribution of British Pulmoniferous Mollusca," "Report on the Mollusca and Radiata of the Ægean Sea," "On the Light thrown on Geology by Submarine Researches," &c. &c.*

February 19, 1848.

I have had the pleasure and advantage of an intimate acquaintance with Dr J. H. Bennett since the commencement of

his medical studies in Edinburgh, and can bear the warmest testimony to his ability, energy, and unwearied industry in pursuing physiological and pathological researches. His numerous and valuable writings are sufficient evidences of his knowledge and success in the path of original inquiry.

Such qualifications, however, high as they are, should never be considered sufficient in a candidate for a professorship, unless accompanied by the power of communicating knowledge orally in a free and attractive manner, so as to secure the attention of students. In this respect Dr Bennett is eminently gifted.

EDWARD FORBES.

LVII.—From WILLIAM BOWMAN, Esq., F.R.S., *Demonstrator of Anatomy to King's College, London; Assistant Surgeon to King's College Hospital, and to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital; Author of "On the Minute Structure and Movements of Voluntary Muscle," "Use of the Malpighian Bodies of the Kidney, with Observations on the Circulation through that Gland," "On Fatty Degeneration of the Kidney," "On the Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man," &c. &c.*

14, GOLDEN SQUARE, February 18, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have great pleasure in stating, in answer to your letter of the 16th inst., that, in my opinion, you possess very high scientific claims to an appointment like that of Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, which you are now seeking. All who are interested in the progress of Pathology must be well aware how ardent and able a promoter of it you have been for many years past; and, to satisfy those not specially conversant with the subject of the share you have taken in the recent advances of this and kindred branches of inquiry, you have only to point to the *numerical evidence* afforded by the titles of your papers in the document you favoured me with. I can speak with confidence of your thorough acquaintance with Minute Anatomy, healthy and morbid, and of your power of communicating what you know.—Believe me, very sincerely yours,

W. BOWMAN.

Dr Bennett, &c. &c. &c., Edinburgh.

LVIII.—From THOMAS ADDISON, M.D., *Senior Physician to Guy's Hospital, London; Lecturer on the Practice of Physic; Author of "The Disorders of Females connected with Uterine Irritation;" "The Operation of Poisons;" "Elements of Practical Medicine;" "On Fatty Liver;" "Ovarian Disease;" "Electricity in Chorea;" "Diagnosis and Pathology of Pneumonia," &c. &c.*

24, NEW STREET, SPRING GARDENS, LONDON,

February 22, 1848.

Dr J. H. Bennett is so well and so favourably known to the profession, that I fear it will appear almost presumptuous in me to join in the universal testimony to his superior industry, and to his varied and extensive professional acquirements.

Although Dr Bennett is personally unknown to me, I feel myself abundantly justified, by his high reputation, to recommend him as a gentleman well qualified to exalt the celebrated high repute of the Edinburgh University.

THOMAS ADDISON.

LIX.—From A. TWEEDIE, M.D., F.R.S., *Physician to the London Fever Hospital, to the Foundling Hospital; Examiner in Medicine in the University of London, Editor of the "Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine," and of the "Library of Medicine;" Author of "Clinical Illustrations of Fever," &c. &c.*

LONDON, February 24, 1848.

MY LORD PROVOST AND GENTLEMEN,—Connected as I have been with the University of Edinburgh, as one of its graduates, and being still warmly interested in its prosperity, I hope I may be permitted to address you on the present occasion.

I am deeply sensible of the loss the University is about to sustain by the resignation of one of its most distinguished Professors, who, by his discourses and writings, has acquired an European reputation. The Patrons have consequently no easy task, and no small responsibility, in selecting the successor of so distinguished a man. I have, however, the confident hope, that the Patrons will, on this important occasion, select the candidate who possesses not only talents of the highest order, but

the power of teaching a branch of medical science so important to the student.

I feel assured that Dr John Hughes Bennett possesses both these essentials, and I have not only formed my opinion from long personal knowledge of this gentleman, but, what is better, from the opinions I have uniformly heard expressed by distinguished members of the profession in London and elsewhere.

His various writings on Physiological as well as practical subjects, have already stamped his reputation; and I am convinced that, if the Patrons elect him as the successor of Professor Allen Thomson, the high reputation of the University of Edinburgh will be sustained.—I have the honour to remain, my Lord and Gentlemen, your very obedient Servant.

A. TWEEDIE.

LX.—From JONATHAN PEREIRA, M.D., F.R.S., *Physician to the London Hospital; Lecturer on Materia Medica; Author of “Elements of Materia Medica;” “Treatise on Diet,” &c. &c.*

FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, February 19, 1848.

Though I have not the pleasure of Dr J. H. Bennett's personal acquaintance, yet I am familiar with his works.

His writings evince extensive varied and accurate professional knowledge on many subjects. I have always experienced much gratification, and have frequently obtained much valuable information, from a perusal of his various publications.

From his published works, I consider him to be a gentleman eminently qualified for the Professorship of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh. His appointment would, in my opinion, confer much honour on the University.

JONATHAN PEREIRA, M.D.

LXI.—From W. KINGDON, Esq., *Consulting-Surgeon to the Stamford Hill and Stoke Newington Dispensaries, and Late Surgeon to the City and Islington Dispensaries, &c.*

2, NEW BANK BUILDINGS, LONDON,
February 21, 1848.

This is to certify that I have known Dr John Hughes Bennett of Edinburgh from his boyhood. That I have had continued opportunities to observe his habits of conduct and ac-

quirement, which I have never seen surpassed in industry, quickness of perception, and general propriety.

That his mode of teaching, though combining the different elements of his profession, is as a "*system*," without which no good practical knowledge can be obtained by the pupil. That, as energy on the part of the teacher begets energy on the part of the student, I think him admirably calculated efficiently to perform the duties of a professor in a medical University, and this not only from the great extent of his professional knowledge, but also from his high moral character as a gentleman.

W. KINGDON.

LXII.—From JOHN QUEKETT, Esq., M.R.C.S., *Assistant Conservator of the Museum, and Demonstrator of Minute Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons of England; Author of "On an Electro-Magnetic Indicator;" "Poisoning by Muriatic Acid;" "On Four Species of Entozoa from the Water Rat;" "Observations on the Structure of the Bats' Hair, &c. &c."*

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, LONDON,
February 21, 1848.

My Lords and Gentlemen.—I have been personally acquainted with Dr John Hughes Bennett, for some years, and can bear the most unequivocal testimony as to the nature of his acquirements in the sciences of Physiology, Pathology, and the practice of Medicine. He is well known in this metropolis as one of the most zealous and active of our minute anatomists, and has been for some time past successfully engaged in displaying to students the minute animal structures in the healthy and morbid state by means of the Microscope, with what success his numerous and valuable contributions to the scientific periodicals of the day amply testify. I know of no one who is better calculated than Dr Bennett, to fill the appointment which he solicits at your hands, or one who is more likely to advance the interests and reputation of the University of Edinburgh, by the dissemination of that knowledge which alone forms the true basis of sound medical practice.

JOHN QUEKETT.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Provost,
Magistrates, and Town Council, of the
City of Edinburgh.

LXIII.—From JOHN DALRYMPLE, Esq., F.R.C.S., *Surgeon to the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital; Consulting Surgeon to the North London Infirmary for Diseases of the Eye; Author of "Anatomy of the Human Eye," &c. &c.*

60, GROSVENOR STREET, February 19, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR,—I feel flattered by your asking me for what, in your case, I should have thought altogether unnecessary, viz. a testimonial in favour of your qualifications for the Chair of "the Institutes of Medicine."

For the last ten or twelve years you have been so well known to the profession at large as one of the most industrious and successful cultivators of Physiological and Pathological Science; and your numerous publications are so highly appreciated and esteemed at home and abroad, that, to express my sense of your fitness for the appointment you solicit, seems, indeed, a work of supererogation.

If devotion to all the higher pursuits of our philosophy, the most successful application of all the improved methods of research and accuracy of observation, deduced from a well-known facility in the use of the microscope, give any one a *claim* to the Chair, from which the great truths of Pathology and Physiology are to be enunciated, most emphatically do I say, that person is yourself.

That you may obtain the appointment you are so qualified to improve and adorn, is the sincere wish of yours, most faithfully,

JOHN DALRYMPLE.

LXIV.—From GEORGE BUSK, Esq., F.R.C.S., &c., *Surgeon to the Seamen's Hospital, Dreadnought; Author of "On the Growth of Hair;" "On Circulation in Valisneria;" "On the Anatomy of Tricocephalus Dispar;" "Observations on Parasitical Growths on Living Animals;" "On African Infusoria," &c. &c.*

GREENWICH, February 24, 1848.

I have much pleasure in expressing the high opinion I entertain of Dr J. H. Bennett's qualifications for the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine.

This opinion has been formed solely from an acquaintance with Dr Bennett's numerous and valuable published contributions in various objects connected with Physiological and Pathological Science, and the more especially as those subjects are illustrated by microscopical research. Those works of Dr Bennett have, I believe, materially conduced to the advancement of Medicine in general, and have also shown that their author possesses untiring zeal and industry, and great capacity for the prosecution of minute and accurate inquiries, upon which the further advancement of Medical Science so much depends.

GEORGE BUSK.

LXV.—From GEORGE E. DAY, M.A. & L.M. CANTAB., *Lecturer on Histology and Animal Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital School, London; Author of "Reports on the Progress of Physiological and Pathological Chemistry;" Translator and Editor of "Simons' Animal Chemistry," "Vogel's Pathological Anatomy," &c. &c.*

LONDON, February 18, 1848.

I have known Dr John Hughes Bennett for about eight years. I have attended his lectures, both on Histology and on Clinical Medicine, and I believe I may add, that I have read all his published works and essays. He is one of the clearest and most fluent lecturers I ever heard, and his writings bear the stamp of original thought and much research.

Dr Bennett's labours are frequently and honourably noticed in the works of Rokitansky, Vogel, and other distinguished continental writers; and I feel assured that the University would profit by his appointment to the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine.

GEORGE E. DAY.

LXVI.—From A. B. GARROD, M.D., *Assistant Physician to University College Hospital, London; Lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics; joint Author of "Elements of Materia Medica;" "On Scurvy," &c. &c.*

63, HARLEY STREET, February 21, 1848.

From my knowledge of the numerous valuable writings and researches of Dr John Hughes Bennett, I have long formed a

very high opinion of his talent and acquirements in Physiology and Pathology, and consider that he is eminently calculated to fill the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh.

A. B. GARROD.

LXVII.—From RICHARD QUAIN, M.D., *Fellow of University College, London, one of the Physicians to the St. George's and St. James' Dispensary; Author of "Signs of Disease in the Chest and Abdomen;" "Pathology of Bright's Disease of the Kidney;" "Injuries to the Heart and its Valves, caused by Muscular Efforts," &c. &c.*

HARLEY STREET, LONDON, *February 1848.*

DEAR DR BENNETT,—In offering an opinion of your qualifications for the duties of the Chair which you now seek to occupy, I feel great pleasure in expressing my personal acknowledgments for the valuable information which I have derived from the perusal of your writings on various subject connected with Physiological and Pathological Science. Your observations have always impressed me with the feeling that they were made with great care and dexterity, and with, at the same time, an intimate knowledge of all that had been done by preceding inquirers. Your deductions have appeared to me logical, clearly and well expressed, and calculated in an especial degree to advance our knowledge in those departments of scientific medicine which are now recognized as being of primary importance,—I refer to the investigation by physical agents of the structures and functions of the body in health and disease. I feel that an appointment which would afford you extended sources of usefulness, would confer a benefit, not only on those who may become your immediate pupils, but on our profession generally.—Yours very faithfully,

RICHARD QUAIN.

LXVIII.—From H. BENCE JONES, M.A., F.R.S., *Physician to St George's Hospital, London; Author of a Treatise "On Gravel, Calculus, and Gout;" Memoir on "The Variations in the Alkaline and Earthy Phosphates in Disease;" "Lectures on Urinary Pathology," &c. &c.*

February 29, 1848.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th of February.

From general knowledge I am happy to state, that I have long known you by name as one who has laboured to advance our knowledge of Physiology and Pathology.

Your publications speak for themselves, more strongly than any statement of mine regarding them can do. They evince an extent and accuracy of knowledge and labour, which, I hope, will make your election sure.—I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,

H. BENCE JONES.

LXIX.—From G. OWEN REES, M.D., *Assistant Physician to Guy's Hospital, London; Author of "On the Analysis of the Blood and Urine in Health and Disease;" "Treatment of Urinary Diseases, &c. &c.*

59, GUILDFORD STREET, RUSSELL SQUARE,
March 1, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR,—In answer to your letter of the 28th of February, in which you requested me to give you a testimonial, I can only say, that your labours and writings as a Physiologist are so well known to the scientific world, that it scarcely becomes me to descant upon them.

Your zeal and abilities are such as to make it important that you should possess an extended field for usefulness; and your election to the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, would place you in a position to carry out your important views and researches, with advantage both to the University and to the interests of scientific medicine.—Believe me, to be, my Dear Sir, most faithfully yours.

G. OWEN REES.

Dr J. Hughes Bennett.

LXX.—From GEORGE GULLIVER, Esq., F.R.S., *Surgeon to the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards; Author of “Notes and Appendix to the English Edition of Gerber’s Anatomy;” “Introduction and Notes to Hewson’s Works;” “Description of Diseased Joints in the Army Museum at Chatham;” “On Softening of Fibrin;” “On the Elastic Tissue covering the Lung;” “The Seat of Pulmonary Tubercle,” &c. &c.*

WINDSOR, February 28, 1848.

I am well acquainted with Dr John Hughes Bennett’s papers on subjects of Physiology and Pathology; and I only know his name in connexion with these publications.

They afford ample proof that his mind has been very successfully devoted to certain researches, especially calculated to qualify him as a Teacher of the Institutes of Medicine.

GEORGE GULLIVER.

LXXI.—From JOHN SIMON, Esq., F.R.S., *Lecturer on Pathology with Clinical Duties at St Thomas’ Hospital, London; Author of a “Physiological Essay on the Thymus Gland;” “Comparative Anatomy of the Thyroid Gland;” “Subacute Inflammation of the Kidneys,” &c. &c.*

ST THOMAS’S HOSPITAL, March 1, 1848.

In common with all who are acquainted with Dr Bennett’s numerous contributions to Medical Science, I venture to express an opinion that he possesses, in an eminent degree, those qualities which are desirable in a public teacher;—that, with very extensive knowledge of previous and contemporary literature, he conjoins much acuteness and originality, and an indefatigable zeal;—that he has made important additions to several departments of our professional knowledge;—and that, as a teacher of the Philosophical Institutes of Medicine, he will fully sustain the credit and efficiency of any school which may obtain his services.

JOHN SIMON.

LXXII.—From J. WHARTON JONES, Esq., F.R.S., *Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology at the Charing Cross Hospital School, London; Author of "Introduction to Mackenzie's Treatise on Diseases of the Eye;" Reports on "the Blood, Inflammation, and the Healing Process;" "Manual of the Principles and Practice of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery;" "Numerous Papers on Anatomy and Physiology," &c. &c.*

LONDON, March 1, 1848.

Dr John Hughes Bennett has, for a number of years, been known to me by reputation as a zealous and successful cultivator of those departments of Medicine which are taught in the Scotch Universities in the class of Institutes of Medicine.

J. WHARTON JONES.

LXXIII.—From JOHN ERICHSEN, Esq., F.R.C.S., *Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology in the Westminster Hospital; Author of "A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Scalp;" "Observations on Aneurism," &c.; "Treatment of Asphyxia;" Congestive Pneumonia consequent on Operations and Injuries;" "On the Treatment of some of the more important Chronic Diseases of the Skin," &c. &c.*

48, WELBECK STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE,
LONDON, March 1, 1848.

Dr John Hughes Bennett, with whom I have not the pleasure of being personally acquainted, has been well known to me for several years as one of the most zealous and talented cultivators of Physiology, Structural and Pathological Anatomy, in this country.

His numerous published works on these subjects are distinguished for the amount of valuable original matter contained in them, and for the evidence they afford of uniting zeal in the cultivation of one of the most intricate departments of Natural Science. From the high opinion that their perusal has led me to entertain of Dr Bennett's acquirements as a Physiologist and Scientific Anatomist, I have no hesitation in expressing my conviction of his remarkable fitness for the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh.

JOHN ERICHSEN.

LXXIV.—From W. ACTON, Esq., M.R.C.S., *Surgeon to the Islington Dispensary; Author of "A complete Practical Treatise on Venereal Diseases, with folio Atlas," &c.*

46, NEW ANN STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE,
LONDON, March 1, 1848.

DEAR BENNETT,—The prospect of your filling the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine at Edinburgh, gives me great pleasure.

I am unaware who your competitors are, but if a clear concise manner of expressing yourself in public, undaunted perseverance, a thorough acquaintance with the writings of the French and German authors, a facility of condensing their opinions, as well as forming a sound judgment of your own, be (as I believe they are) necessary qualifications for the due performance of a Professor's duties, I have no hesitation in saying that you ought to fill the Chair.

It is to such men as yourself that we now look to advance science. Endowed with excellent natural abilities, blessed by having received the best education Great Britain could afford, backed by a long residence in the continental cities, where you not only had the opportunities, but demonstrated, at the Medical Society, that you fully understood the distinction between British and Foreign treatment; you have followed the only true way of educating yourself to succeed to the Chair you aspire to. Not content, however, with this extensive system of education, your ambition has urged you much further. Instead of waiting, as many do, to lead when called upon only to do so, you have been training yourself to instruct, by forming extra classes for advanced students; and if any thing could further demonstrate the energy of your character, I would direct the attention of the Patrons to this fact, particularly, when we know the little encouragement given to such useful offices. The love of science has spurred you on; and that you may meet with your reward, and long continue to add to the stores of our knowledge on Physiology, Pathology, and Medicine, is the earnest wish of, Dear Bennett, yours most truly,

W. ACTON.

LXXV.—From HENRY BENNET, M.D., M.R.C.P.L., *Physician-Accoucheur to the Western General Dispensary; Author of "A Practical Treatise on Inflammation, Ulceration, and Induration of the Neck of the Uterus;" various papers on Thoracic and Uterine Pathology, &c. &c.*

9, CAMBRIDGE SQUARE, HYDE PARK, March 1, 1848.

My acquaintance with Dr John Hughes Bennett commenced about ten years ago in Paris, where he was devoting his energies to the study of those branches of medical science for which the continental schools are most celebrated. Even then Dr J. H. Bennett was well known to the medical profession, both at home and abroad, by his important labours on the Anatomy and Physiology of the nervous system. I have ever seen Dr Bennett since that epoch pursuing, with the most indefatigable perseverance, the improvement of medical science.

Dr J. H. Bennett has been one of the very first to make the profession acquainted with the discoveries of continental pathologists, respecting the application of the microscope to structural and morbid Anatomy, and to Physiology. His own published researches in this department of knowledge alone, have been so numerous and important, as to place him among the most eminent histologists of the present day.

Dr J. Hughes Bennett's whole career has been that of an enthusiastic and disinterested votary of science; and I feel convinced that his appointment to the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, would greatly add to the general efficiency of that University. Dr Bennett's lengthened experience as a public lecturer, united with the more than usual degree of fluency and lucidity of elocution which he possesses, must render him a most valuable addition to the University Staff.

HENRY BENNET.

LXXVI.—From JOHN AVERY, D.M.P., F.R.C.S., and Surgeon to the Charing Cross Hospital, London; Inventor of an Apparatus for exploring the internal Cavities of the Body; Ex-Surgeon-Major 5th Polish Ambulance, &c.

3, QUEEN STREET, MAY FAIR, March 1, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR,—I shall heartily rejoice to hear you have suc-

ceeded in obtaining the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh.

I am sure all who have watched your progress, will have but one opinion as to your being *especially* qualified for such an appointment. On the Continent I had almost daily opportunities of witnessing the great facilities you possessed of acquiring knowledge; and your untiring zeal in the study of every branch of our profession—your systematic plan of seeking every division of medical science at its best source—and your personal intercourse with the most remarkable men of our times, whose opinions you wished to study, have given a precision to your knowledge which cannot but be highly advantageous to students. Your published labours, since your return to this country, give abundant proofs of your claims as a Clinical observer, and as a close and successful investigator of disease.—Wishing you every success, believe me, yours very truly,

JOHN AVERY.

To J. Hughes Bennett, M.D.

LXXVII.—From ERASMUS WILSON, Esq., F.R.S., *Surgeon to the St Pancras Infirmary, London; Author of "Practical and Surgical Anatomy;" "The Anatomist's Vade-Mecum;" Treatise on "Diseases of the Skin;" "On Ringworm;" "Portraits of Skin Diseases, with Folio Plates," &c. &c.*

55, UPPER CHARLOTTE STREET, FITZROY SQUARE,
March 1, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR,—It gives me much pleasure to contribute my testimony to the elevated position which you have gained for yourself in our noble but arduous profession, by your laborious industry and indefatigable perseverance. I trust that those qualities may continue with you through life; and I doubt not that your fellow men will not be backward in bestowing honour where honour is justly due. The character and number of your works are an appeal in your favour for elevation in the ranks of your profession, more eloquent than the choicest words your friends and admirers can employ in expressing their praise; and are a monument that you must ever look upon with pride

and satisfaction. In wishing you the success which you deserve, and, if I estimate you rightly, you would not accept of more, I feel that I am wishing you all the honour which you are at present seeking to obtain.—I am, my dear Sir, very faithfully yours,

ERASMUS WILSON.

To J. Hughes Bennett, M.D.

LXXVIII.—From ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, Esq., F.L.S., Surgeon; Author of "*A History of British Fresh Water Algæ*;" "*The Microscopic Anatomy of the Human Body in Health and Disease*," and numerous Memoirs on scientific subjects.

NORLAND VILLA, NOTTING HILL, March 2, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have very great pleasure in bearing my humble testimony to your exceeding fitness to fill with credit to yourself, and honour to the University of Edinburgh, the Chair of Physiology about to become vacant through the resignation of Dr Allen Thomson.

It seems to me that the Patrons of the University would have much difficulty in meeting with so suitable a candidate as yourself, one possessed of so many recommendations, personal and scientific. The successful devotion exhibited by you to the study of the higher and more scientific branches of your profession, more especially your accurate and extensive knowledge of General and Physiological Anatomy, entitle your application for the vacant Professorship to the attentive consideration of the Patrons.—I remain, with best wishes, yours very faithfully,

ARTHUR HILL HASSALL.

Dr J. H. Bennett.

LXXIX.—From GOLDING BIRD, M.D., F.R.S., Assistant Physician to Guy's Hospital, London; Lecturer on *Materia Medica*; Author of "*Elements of Natural Philosophy*;" "*on Urinary Deposits*;" "*on Cystic Oxide*;" "*Chemical Nature of Mucous and Purulent Secretions*;" "*Kiesterin*," and numerous Essays on *Chemical Pathology and Clinical Medicine*.

19, MYDDDELTON SQUARE, March 2, 1848.

The high position which Dr Hughes Bennett has achieved for himself in our profession, is so well known in every part of

civilized Europe, that any testimonial from me on this head would be unnecessary. I consider, however, that Dr Bennett possesses qualifications for a clinical teacher of no mean character. Combining, as he does, a thorough acquaintance with all the discoveries in Pathology, which have so much distinguished practical medicine of late years, with the high professional experience which has earned for him the character of an accomplished Physician; he will be enabled to accomplish that difficult task devolving on every teacher who undertakes to inculcate the important union of theoretical and practical knowledge.

I regard Dr Bennett as a most accomplished Physician, and most excellent Pathologist.

GOLDING BIRD,

LXXX.—From T. B. PEACOCK, M.D., *Physician to the Royal Free Hospital, and to the Royal General Dispensary, Aldersgate Street, London; formerly Pathologist to the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh; Author of "Pathological Report of Fever treated in the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh;" "Experiments on the Formation of Dissecting Aneurism;" "Aneurism of the Ascending Aorta," "On Bright's Disease, as connected with Phthisis;" "On Weights of some of the Organs of the Human Body," &c. &c.*

20, FINSBURY CIRCUS, LONDON,
March 3, 1848.

In the year 1842 I attended, with much pleasure and advantage, a course of Dr Bennett's Microscopic Demonstrations, and was frequently present at his Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine. From the opportunities thus afforded me, of judging of his powers as a Lecturer, and from my knowledge of his intimate acquaintance with every branch of Medical Science, I regard him as peculiarly well fitted to fill the Professorship of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh; and I believe that, if elected, he will maintain and extend the deservedly high reputation of the Medical School of Edinburgh, both at home and abroad.

THOS. B. PEACOCK.

LXXXI.—From SAMUEL LANE, Esq., F.R.C.S., *Assistant-Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery, adjoining St George's Hospital, London; Author of "The Lymphatic System;" "On the Blood," &c. &c.*

1, GROSVENOR PLACE, March 3, 1848.

SIR,—Your unremitting and successful labours in Structural Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology, are well known to me; and I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the high estimation in which your writings on these subjects are held here.

Among the rising men of the present day, who give promise of advancing the Science of Medicine by the more modern modes of investigation, especially by the aid of the Microscope, your name stands deservedly conspicuous. I can therefore have no difficulty in stating my conviction, that you are highly qualified to discharge the important duties attaching to the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, and that your appointment thereto will not fail to enhance the reputation of its distinguished Medical school.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

SAM. LANE.

Dr J. H. Bennett.

LXXXII.—From JOHN TAYLOR, M.D., *Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in London, and Physician to the Huddersfield Infirmary, and late Special Professor of Clinical Medicine in University College, London, and Physician to University College Hospital; Author of a Memoir "On Pericarditis," "Clinical Lectures in the Lancet," &c. &c.*

HUDDERSFIELD, February 19, 1848.

IN writing for Dr J. H. Bennett a testimonial of his fitness to fill the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, I cannot but feel that what I say will be submitted to gentlemen who, from their residence in Edinburgh, are perhaps better acquainted with Dr Bennett's merits than I am.

I have known Dr Bennett for some years, and have had fre-

quent opportunities of intercourse with him. I am able, therefore, to state, that he has enjoyed the best opportunities of prosecuting the study of his profession both in our own country and abroad.

Dr Bennett is a gentleman of great activity and intelligence. He has devoted much attention to microscopic and morbid anatomy; and the numerous papers which he has published from time to time, exhibit at once his great industry and intimate knowledge of many of the subjects comprised in a course of lectures on the Institutes of Medicine.

I have not had the opportunity of hearing Dr Bennett lecture, but he speaks with facility and clearness, and I should therefore expect that he would lecture well.

From my knowledge of Dr Bennett's talents, activity, and attainments, I believe him to be able to discharge with ability the duties of a Professor of the Institutes of Medicine.

JOHN TAYLOR.

LXXXIII.—From DENNIS EMBLETON, M.D., F.R.C.S., *Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology in the Newcastle-upon-Tyne School of Medicine, and Curator of the Museum; Joint-Author of Memoirs on the "Anatomy of Eolis, a genus of Mollusks of the order Nudibranchiata," &c. &c.*

NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,
March 6, 1848.

I hereby certify that I have known Dr J. Hughes Bennett since the year 1837, at which period he was remarkable for the energy and success with which he pursued the study of Medicine at the Medical School of Paris.

Since the year 1837, I have been able to bear testimony to the high value of Dr J. H. Bennett's researches into the structure and functions of the human body, both in the healthy and diseased states, and I can safely say that he stands in the front rank of English Physiologists and Pathologists. In the department of Histology, in particular, his labours have been numerous and valuable; and that he has a high and distinguished claim upon the rulers of the University of Edinburgh cannot be

doubted, when it is recollected that he was the first to teach publicly the use of the microscope in his Alma Mater.

This circumstance, added to his high medical talents and acquirements, and to his natural fluency and perspicuity of speech, and familiarity with medical audiences, seem to point him out as peculiarly well adapted to fill with credit the Chair of Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh.

DENNIS EMBLETON.

LXXXIV.—From R. M. GLOVER, M.D., *Lecturer on Materia Medica in the Newcastle-on-Tyne School of Medicine; Author of "The Physiological Properties of the Chloride and Bromide of Olefiant Gas, Chloroform, Bromoform, and Iodoform;" "A Treatise on the "Pathology and Treatment of Scrofula;" "On the Functions of the Colouring Matter of the Skin," &c. &c.*

12, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
February 17, 1848.

DEAR SIR,—I have the greatest possible pleasure in affording my testimony to your qualifications for the vacant Chair of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh. I have a twofold feeling on the subject, an interest in the welfare of the University at which I was educated, and a wish to see you in a position which you deserve to occupy (and which I am sure you would adorn), from your long-continued labours, and your zeal for the progress of Medical Science.

I know few who (in my opinion) have taken more large and liberal views of what Medicine requires in the present day than yourself. You were among the foremost to advocate the application of microscopic and chemical analyses, and to point out generally the necessity of *precise* modes of research in physiology, pathology, and therapeutics.

Your extensive acquaintance with the microscope cannot but be of great use in teaching the Institutes of Medicine; and, indeed, the microscope shows such a relationship between the laws of genesis of healthy and diseased structures, that no one can teach the one without being well acquainted with the other.

There is another qualification which you possess, and which

is certainly of no small importance to a professor of such a University as Edinburgh, who ought to be able to hold intercourse with scientific men of all countries. I mean an extensive acquaintance with modern languages.

In conclusion, I beg you to accept my best wishes for your success on the present occasion Yours very truly,

ROBT. M. GLOVER.

Dr J. H. Bennett.

LXXXV.—From SAMUEL WRIGHT, M.D., LL.D., *Professor of Clinical Medicine in Queen's College, Birmingham, Physician to Queen's Hospital and to the General Dispensary; Author of "Experimental Investigation into the Physiological Action of Ergot of Rye;" "On the Constituents of Vegetables at different Periods of their Growth;" "On the Physiology and Pathology of Saliva;" "On Expectoration," &c. &c.*

38, WATERLOO STREET, BIRMINGHAM,
February 19, 1848.

I certify that I have known Dr John Hughes Bennett during the last ten years. My attention was first directed to him at the time when, as a debater in the Hall of the Royal Medical Society, he was particularly distinguished amongst his fellow students.

I have subsequently had many opportunities of becoming acquainted with the various original and useful contributions he has made to the advancement of theoretical and rational medicine, and to the enrichment of new truths, of the science of Physiology properly so called.

I think the profession is much indebted to him for the zeal, ingenuity, and success with which he has prosecuted his laborious researches.

I am conscientiously of opinion that he would prove a valuable acquisition to any medical school, as a teacher, and that he is well qualified to fill the Chair of Physiology in the University of Edinburgh.

SAMUEL WRIGHT.

LXXXVI.—From JOHN PERCY, M.D., F.R.S., *formerly Physician to Queen's Hospital, and Professor of Organic Chemistry, Queen's College, Birmingham; Author of a work "On the Presence of Alcohol in the Brain;" "Experimental and Clinical Inquiry on Diabetes;" "Report on the Crystalline Slags," and several Papers on Chemical Pathology, &c.*

BIRMINGHAM, February 27, 1848.

MY DEAR BENNETT,—I am extremely glad to hear that you are a candidate for the Professorship of Physiology in the University of Edinburgh, in the welfare of which I shall ever take a deep interest.

If you were as well known to the gentlemen who have the power of election, as you are to the Medical Profession, you would not need any testimonials of qualification.

In my judgment, it is of the highest importance to introduce into our Universities men, who have given proof of their power of original research, and who, at the same time, are able to lecture so as to interest and instruct the student. That in these respects, especially, you are well qualified for the Professorship which you seek to obtain, I am fully convinced.

It appears to me, that the science of medicine will be greatly advanced by the *Balance* and the *Microscope*, or, in other words, by Organic Chemistry and the Anatomy of Minute Structure. The fact of your having distinguished yourself by your numerous original and valuable researches in the department last mentioned, affords the most satisfactory ground of belief, that your election to the Professorship will tend to the prosperity of the University, and will place you in a position in which you can confer signal benefit upon the science of Medicine, which you have now so long, so ardently, and so successfully pursued.—With sincere wishes for your success, I remain, yours very faithfully,

JOHN PERCY.

To Dr J. H. Bennett.

LXXXVII.—From SIR HENRY MARSH, M.D., M.R.I.A.,
*Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland; Physician to
 Steven's Hospital; Consulting Physician to the City of Dublin
 and St Vincent's Hospitals, and to the Lying-in Hospital,
 Rotunda, and to the Institution for Diseases of Children; Author
 of "On the Evolution of Light in the Human Subject;" "On
 Strumous Peritonitis;" "On Regurgitation of the Contents of
 the Stomach;" "On Chlorosis and Hemorrhage," &c. &c.*

MERRION SQUARE, DUBLIN,
 February 24, 1848.

Judging from personal acquaintance and intercourse—from success and talent as a lecturer—from the varied excellence and originality of published works—I am of opinion that Dr Bennett is eminently qualified to occupy the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine. Dr Bennett's published works afford unquestionable evidence of extensive acquirements, both scientific and practical, and of the possession and due balance of the double mental power, accurate observation and sound reasoning.

The whole course of his life has been one of ardour and indefatigable industry in the pursuit and advancement of science. For the situation for which he is a candidate, his accurate knowledge of Physiological and Pathological Anatomy, and the clearness and distinctness of his expositions as a public lecturer, render him peculiarly qualified.

Dr Bennett's microscopic investigations have justly raised his name to eminence amongst scientific observers. In this department he has made important advances, and enlarged the, as yet, circumscribed boundaries of our knowledge. Having been the founder of the Microscopic Society in this city, I took in these investigations a deep interest; and I found in Dr Bennett an ardent, trustworthy, and successful observer—one whose observations lead to valuable and practical results. The cause of Medical Science will, in my opinion, be advanced by electing Dr Bennett to the Professorship of the Theory of Medicine. Judging of him from the past, I anticipate in him a future of high scientific eminence.

H. MARSH.

LXXXVIII.—From WILLIAM STOKES, M.D., M.R.I.A., *Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Dublin; Physician to the Meath Hospital; Author of a work "On Diseases of the Chest;" "Contributions to Thoracic Pathology;" "On Pericarditis;" "Researches on the Diagnosis and Pathology of Aneurisms;" "On Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, and Renal Phlebitis;" "Researches on the Pathology and Diagnosis of Cancers of the Lung and Mediastinum;" "On Atrophy of the Heart in Phthisis;" and numerous Memoirs on Pathology and Practical Medicine.*

DUBLIN, February 22, 1848.

I willingly bear my testimony to the value and extent of Dr J. H. Bennett's contributions to Physiology and the Anatomy of Structure.

On more occasions than one I have spoken by Dr Bennett's merits as an original observer in Microscopic Anatomy. This subject now constitutes an important portion of modern Physiology, and Microscopic investigation must be applied to almost every department of Pathology. It is every where admitted that a knowledge of the facts which it has discovered is indispensable for the successful teaching of the Institutes of Medicine.

I can speak from personal knowledge of Dr Bennett's facility in public lecturing. The impression which he made in Dublin was a highly favourable one; his style is easy and clear, and his illustrations most felicitous.

WILLIAM STOKES.

LXXXIX.—From RICHARD CARMICHAEL, Esq., M.R.I.A., *late President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland; Author of a work "On Scrofula;" "On the Venereal Diseases which have been confounded with Syphilis;" "On the Effects of Carbonate of Iron upon Cancer;" "On Sciatic and other Nervous Affections;" "On Fracture of the Cranium, and Hernia Cerebri," &c. &c.*

RUTLAND SQUARE, DUBLIN,
February 22, 1848.

DEAR SIR,—I have great pleasure in stating, that your lecture on the use of the microscope, to a large and most respect-

able class of medical men here, afforded general satisfaction, and most useful information, particularly on the minute structure of morbid growths; and I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that future advances in Pathology will depend much upon accurate microscopical investigations, in which department of your profession, as well as in every other, you seem perfectly familiar.—I am, Dear Sir, faithfully yours,

RICH^d. CARMICHAEL.

To Dr J. H. Bennett.

XC.—From ROBERT HARRISON, M.D., M.R.I.A., F.R.C.S., E. & I., *Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Trinity College, Dublin, and Surgeon to the Jervis Street Infirmary; Author of the "Dublin Dissector;" "On Arterial Pathology;" "On Metallic Bodies found in the Stomach;" "On Tubercles in the Air Cells of a Bird;" "On Abnormal Connexion between the Bladder and Mesentery," &c. &c.*

1, HUME STREET, DUBLIN,
February 21, 1848.

I have great pleasure in offering my testimony in favour of Doctor John H. Bennett, as a candidate for the Chair of the "Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh," an office for which I consider him eminently qualified.

Dr Bennett's professional and scientific attainments are universally known and appreciated; his numerous published essays (many of extreme interest and importance) evince, not only his profound knowledge of Physiology, and of minute structural and morbid Anatomy, but also the zeal and assiduity with which he has prosecuted the cultivation of these subjects, which may be justly regarded as the true foundation for the theory of medicine. I may also add, that from the opportunity I have had of hearing Dr Bennett lecture, I can affirm he possesses, in an eminent degree, that power (so essential to a lecturer) of conveying to his audience the information he possesses, in language, clear, interesting, and impressive.

ROBERT HARRISON.

XCI.—From D. CORRIGAN, M.D., *Physician to the Richmond Hospital, Lecturer on Pathology and Clinical Medicine, &c., Dublin; Author of Memoirs "On Permanent Patency of the Aortic Valves;" "On the Diagnosis of Aneurism of the Aorta;" "On Bruit de Soufflet;" "On Cirrhosis of the Lung;" "On Functional Derangement of the Heart;" "On Bright's Disease of the Kidney;" "On Pneumonia;" "On Phthisis and Emphysema;" "On Apoplexy;" "On Dilatation of the Air Cells;" "On Cancerous Tubercles of the Pylorus," and numerous papers on Pathology and Practical Medicine.*

DUBLIN, 4, MERRION SQUARE WEST,
February 20, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR,—There are, in my opinion, two qualifications requisite for a professor—1st, that he should possess an intimate and extensive knowledge of the subject; 2dly, that he should have clearness of style and facility of expression, to convey to his class the knowledge he possesses.

With regard to the first qualification, no testimony is necessary from others than yourself;—your own contributions to medical science are sufficient evidence of your intimate and extensive knowledge of Physiology and Pathology. With reference to the second, I can speak from personal experience. I have had the gratification of hearing you lecture, and I consider that you possess, in an eminent degree, that clearness of style, and facility of expression, which constitute the essentials of a first-rate lecturer.—I am, Dear Sir, very truly yours,

J. Hughes Bennett, Esq., M.D.

D. CORRIGAN.

XCII.—From A. JACOB, M.R.I.A., *Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland; Author of numerous Memoirs on the Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Eye; "On the Mammary Gland of the Cetacea, and Mechanism of the Mouth;" "On the Infra-Orbital Sinuses of Deer," &c. &c.*

ELY PLACE, DUBLIN, February 22, 1848.

From my knowledge of the labours of Dr John Hughes Bennett in Anatomy and Physiology, I can bear testimony,

without hesitation, to his scientific character in this department. I am convinced, by the proofs he has given of his zeal, industry, and ability, that he is well qualified to discharge the duties of Professor of the Institutes of Medicine.

A. JACOB.

XCIH.—From J. R. WILDE, Esq., M.R.I.A., *Surgeon to St Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital, Dublin, &c.*; *Author of a "Narrative of a Voyage to Madeira;" of a work on "Austria—its Literary, Scientific, and Medical Institutions;" "On the Medical Statistics of Ireland;" "On Malformations and Congenital Diseases of the Organs of Sight;" "On Ottorrhœa, and numerous Memoirs on the Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Eye and Ear."*

15, WESTLAND ROW, February 20, 1848.

I have known Dr Bennett since 1841, when I had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with him at Berlin, where he was then in attendance on the distinguished medical school of that University. In zeal and energy in the acquisition of knowledge, he far surpassed all the young men of my acquaintance there.

I have since observed, with feelings of the greatest satisfaction, the rapid progress which he has made in public opinion during the last four years.

I can say, with truth, that I do not know any physician in Great Britain who has done more to advance those departments of medical science which he has cultivated, than Dr Bennett; or who has published more valuable papers on the pathology and microscopical morbid anatomy of disease. I do not think the electors to the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine, now vacant in the University of Edinburgh, can appoint a gentleman, whose general scientific and professional acquirements are of a higher order than those of Dr Bennett's.

J. R. WILDE.

XCIV.—From W. F. MONTGOMERY, M.D., *Professor of Midwifery to the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland; Author of a work on "The Signs of Pregnancy and Delivery;" Memoirs on "The Spontaneous Amputation of the Limbs of the Fœtus;" "Observations on Midwifery;" On Enlarged Thymus Gland;" "On a Newly-discovered Peculiarity in the Structure of the Uterine Duodena;" "On Cancerous Affections of the Womb;" "On the Dark Abdominal Line," and numerous papers on Uterine Pathology, Midwifery, &c. &c.*

MOLEWORTH STREET, February 29, 1848.

From Dr Bennett's established reputation as an investigator of facts intimately connected with the Theory of Medicine, and from the nature and character of his published writings, it appears to me that he possesses, in a high degree, the qualifications required in a Professor of the Institutes of Medicine.

W. F. MONTGOMERY.

XCV.—From J. MOORE NELIGAN, M.D., *Edin., Lecturer on Pathology and the Practice of Physic, Physician to the Jervis Street Infirmary, Dublin; Author of a work on "Medicines—their Uses and Methods of Administration;" "Contributions to Therapeutics;" "On Spurious Musk Pods;" "Cases of Sea Scurvy," &c. &c.*

16, LEESON STREET, DUBLIN,
February 21, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR,—As I understand that you are a candidate for the Professorship of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, permit me to bear my testimony to your qualifications, both personal and professional, for discharging the duties attached to it. I have had the pleasure and advantage of your acquaintance for more than thirteen years, first as a fellow-student, and afterwards as a fellow-labourer in the domain of medicine. I therefore feel, that when I speak of your talents and of your indefatigable industry, I do so as one to whom they are well known.

Your unswerving rectitude of conduct, and incessant exertions as a student, were matter of emulation to your fel-

lows, and presaged the European reputation you have since acquired. It is to you we chiefly owe the zeal with which the microscope is now applied to the advancement of medical science in the British Islands, and consequently the vast improvement which characterises the study, as also the increased knowledge we possess, of Physiology and Structural Anatomy, both healthy and morbid. But your writings are before the world in proof of this, and in every modern work, whether British or Continental, you are quoted as a high authority on these subjects.

The knowledge of practical Medicine and of Pathology acquired in your connexion with the Royal Infirmary for the last four years, and your excellent style as a lecturer—which we had an opportunity of judging of in Dublin a few years since—are claims to the Professorship you seek, not to be overlooked.

Wishing you every success, which I do, not only for your own sake, but from a feeling that your appointment would prove an additional star in the already richly spangled banner of our common *alma mater*.—I remain, yours very sincerely,

J. MOORE NELIGAN.

Dr John Hughes Bennett, Edinburgh.

XCVI.—From J. W. CUSACK, M.D., M.R.I.A., *late President of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Surgeon to Steven's Hospital, Dublin; Author of Memoirs on "The Cure of Aneurism by Compression;" "On Venereal Disease of the Testicle;" "On a Tumour Removed from the Abdominal Parietes;" "On Removal of Soot-wart from the Hand;" "On Cleft Palate," &c. &c.*

March 5, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR,—I shall always be prepared to express the high sense I entertain of your Physiological and Medical attainments. During your visit to Dublin I had the opportunity of hearing you lecture, and was much pleased with your powers. As a brother teacher, I trust your claims will make a favourable impression on the electors, and that you may obtain the object of your wishes.—I remain, my dear Sir, yours faithfully,

J. W. CUSACK.

Dr J. H. Bennett.

XC VII.—From ROBERT W. SMITH, M.R.I.A., *Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland; Lecturer on Surgery at the Richmond Hospital School of Medicine, Dublin, and Curator of the Museum; Author of a "Treatise on Fractures in the Vicinity of Joints;" Memoirs "On Pathological Anatomy;" "On Wounds of the Trachea;" "Congenital Atrophy of the Right Cerebral Hemisphere;" "Ulcer of the Stomach;" "Meningitis," &c. &c.*

DUBLIN, March 8, 1848.

IT affords me much pleasure to be able to bear testimony to the qualifications of Dr J. Hughes Bennett as a lecturer. When in Dublin he delivered a few lectures on the use of the Microscope, &c.—upon which occasion the order, precision, and clearness with which he arranged and delivered his opinions, showed that he was in every way eminently qualified to fill with credit to himself, and advantage to his hearers, the duties of a public lecturer upon the Institutes of Medicine.

ROBERT W. SMITH.

XC VIII.—From J. A. ROBERTSON, M.D., F.R.S.E., *Consulting Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, Lecturer on Surgery, &c. &c.*

58, QUEEN STREET, March 3, 1848.

IT affords me much pleasure to state my opinion of the high qualifications possessed by Dr J. H. Bennett to fill the Chair of Institutes of Medicine, now vacant in this University. He is gifted with high talents, which he has most assiduously cultivated. He is possessed of indomitable perseverance, and an enthusiastic love of this department of the profession. He has enjoyed rare advantages, by his residence at Continental schools, and the appointments he has held in this city (and of which he has so fully availed himself), of making himself master of all that is known in Physiology and Pathology, and he has added materially to our knowledge of these sciences by his writings and original discoveries. Of his numerous and valuable contributions to medical literature, it is needless to speak, as they already occupy a high place in the opinion of the profession.

Dr Bennett has been successful as a teacher, and, by his fluency as a lecturer, is able to communicate his knowledge to others with clearness and precision. It may not be out of place to mention his long and unwearied exertions in the extra Academic School, as a strong claim upon the attention of the Patrons.

I am firmly persuaded, that should he be appointed to the vacant Chair, his election will do honour to the choice of the Patrons, and tend to maintain the reputation of the University as a School of Medicine.

J. A. ROBERTSON.

XCIX.—From JOHN SCOTT, M.D., F.R.C.P., and *Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty for Scotland.*

45, ALBANY STREET, EDINBURGH,
March 2, 1848.

I am happy to give my testimony to Dr Bennett as an ardent and successful cultivator of Medical Science, which he has sufficiently proved by his public lectures and published writings, which last are highly esteemed by the profession.

He was also one of the first, as well as the most successful, in disseminating a knowledge of the minute Microscopical characters of the structures of the human body both in its natural and diseased states. Dr Bennett's researches on inflammatory action, and tuberculous and cancerous diseases, I consider as extremely valuable; and it is a high recommendation that all his investigations have been directed to practical subjects, and have been generally connected with the treatment of diseases. From all I know of Dr Bennett, I consider that his acquaintance with Medical Science is accurate and extensive, and I believe he would be a worthy successor to Dr Allen Thomson.

Dr Bennett has great facility, both in expressing his ideas in writing, and in public speaking.

JOHN SCOTT.

C.—From JAMES F. W. JOHNSTON, Esq., F.R.SS.L. & E.,
Chemist to the Agricultural Chemistry Association of Scotland;
Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in the University of
Durham.

EDINBURGH, March 1, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR,—I feel that I should be stepping altogether out of my own province were I to hazard an opinion as to your general fitness for the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh.

In so far, however, as it is connected with histological research—with that minute Microscopic analysis of tissues which throws light at once on their structural Anatomy, on their Physiological functions, and on their Chemical composition in the healthy and diseased states, I may venture to say that your qualifications and merits are unquestionably very great. The present state of science demands that this new branch should be taught within the walls of the University; and I know no one more fitted than yourself, at once to enlarge our knowledge by new observations, to do justice to the subject as a teacher, and to make it popular among the students.—Believe me, yours. very truly,

JAMES F. W. JOHNSTON.

Dr J. H. Bennett.

CI.—From JOHN REID, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Chandos Professor of Anatomy and Medicine in the University of St Andrews; formerly Pathologist to the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, &c. &c.*

ST ANDREWS, March 6, 1848.

I have known Dr J. H. Bennett intimately from the time he became a student in the Medical School of Edinburgh, and I have much pleasure in stating the very high opinion I entertain of his talents, his scientific attainments, and his private character. He has enjoyed the very best opportunities at home and abroad of acquiring the most extensive and accurate knowledge of Medical Science, and no one could have availed himself of these advantages with more assiduity and zeal than he has. The indomitable perseverance and vigour with which

Dr Bennett has pursued the scientific departments of Medicine, forms one of the most characteristic features of his mind.

To one of the most important branches of Physiology, viz. the Anatomy of Tissues, or Histology, Dr Bennett has devoted particular attention ; and his intimate acquaintance with Morbid Anatomy and Pathology, peculiarly fit him for perceiving the bearings of Physiological doctrines upon the practical departments of Medicine.

When I know that to this long and assiduous cultivation of the higher branches of Medicine, Dr Bennett conjoins a rapid and clear conception of facts and details, a fluent and agreeable manner of expressing his ideas, an enthusiasm in the pursuit of knowledge which cannot fail to communicate itself to his pupils, I can have no hesitation in expressing my conviction, that he is eminently qualified for filling the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh.

JOHN REID.

TESTIMONIALS.

THIRD SERIES.

CII.—From JOHANNES MÜLLER, M.D., *Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the University of Berlin; Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Berlin; Director of the Royal Anatomical Museum, and of the Anatomical Theatre at Berlin; Editor of the "Archiv für Anatomie, Physiologie, und Wissenschaftliche Medicin;" Author of "Handbuch der Physiologie des Menschen;" "Grundriss der Vorlesungen ueber Allgemeine Pathologie;" "Ueber den feinen Bau und die Formen der Krankhaften Geschwülste;" "De Glandularum Secernentium Structura Penitiori earumque Prima Formatione in Homine atque Animalibus;" "De Respiratione Fœtus;" "Physiologie des Gesichtssinnes des Menschen und der Thiere;" "Ueber den Bau und die Lebenserscheinungen des Branchiostoma lubricum, Costa;" "Ueber den Bau des Pentacrinus caput Medusæ;" "Vergleichende Anatomie der Myxinoiden;" "Ueber Chirotes und Pseudopus;" "Ueber die Lymphherzen der Schildkröten;" "Ueber den glatten Hai des Aristoteles;" Joint Author of "Systematische Beschreibung der Plagiostomen;" "Horæ ichthyologicæ," &c. &c.*

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.*

BERLIN, March 4, 1848.

Dr John Hughes Bennett has proved himself, by his writings in the field of general Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology, as an experienced investigator, intimate with the modern means of inquiry, particularly with the use of the Microscope. I certify with pleasure, that his writings exhibit not only a favourable testimony of the abilities, talents, and learning of their author, but also correspond with the advances of science, and contribute to its development.

JOH. MÜLLER.

* It has been thought unnecessary to print the German, Italian, and French originals of these Testimonials. They are, however, lodged with the Town-clerk for inspection.

CIII.—From G. EHRENBERG, M.D., *Professor of Medicine and Histology in the University of Berlin*; *Author of the celebrated work “Die Infusionsthierchen als Vollkommene Organismen,” &c.*; “*Beobachtung einer auffallenden Structur des Seelenorgans*,” “*Organisation, Systematik und geograph. Verhältnisse der Infusionsthierchen*,” “*Die Akalephen d. rothen Meeres*,” &c.; “*Die fossilen Infusoren*,” “*Die Corallenthier des rothen Meeres*,” “*Naturreich des Menschen*,” “*Die Bildung der europäischen, libyschen und arabischen Kreidefelsen aus microscop. Organismen*,” “*Microscopische Analyse d. Curländ Meteorpapiers*,” “*Ueber d. Pollen d. Asklepiaden*,” “*Das Leuchten des Meeres*,” “*Die Pest im Orient*,” *Ueber die unbegründete Furcht vor körperlichen Entkraftung der Völker*,” “*Verbreitung und Einfluss des mikroskopischen Lebens in Süd- und Nordamerika*,” “*Mittheilung einer sehr einfachen Methode zum Festhalten, &c., die feinsten mikroskopische Objecte*,” “*Ueber mikroskopische neue Charaktere der erdigen Mineralien*,” “*Das unsichtbar wirkende organische Leben*,” &c. &c.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

BERLIN, March 1, 1848.

In recommendation of a gentleman so well known in England as Dr John Hughes Bennett, nothing essentially important can be added by me. One who, for the last ten years, has so successfully cultivated Physiologico-Pathological science, has sufficiently recommended himself.

Dr Bennett's investigations are in no way connected with empty speculation, as he invariably confines himself to subjects which, it appears to me, are of immediate practical application to medical science. It is certainly difficult to judge of special researches in detail; but analogy and the method of production, the course of the inquiry, and logical deductions, are never failing criterions which admit of general application. It is in this manner that Dr Bennett's labours appear to me always to have been directed by a scientific mind, and that the subject of his researches constitutes the foundation of medicine. It is only on such a basis that a scientific or rational medicine exists.

The necessity of special Pathological researches, conducted

with zeal, interest, and talent, constitutes at present the most important point in the science of medicine. The consciousness of this necessity has governed all the energies of Dr Bennett—and differences in particular views are therein of little importance. That such individuals should be recognised and encouraged, and should obtain a situation congenial to the further development of their efforts, and the extension of their influence, cannot be too much insisted on.

DR J. EHRENBURG.

CIV.—From RUDOLPH VIRCHOW, M.D., *Professor of Pathological Anatomy in the University of Berlin; Pathologist to the Great Hospital of La Charité; Editor of the "Archiv für pathologische Anatomie und Physiologie;" Author of "Die Verstopfung der Lungenarterie and ihre Folgen;" "Ueber die Standpunkte in der wissenschaftlichen Medicin;" "Zur Entwicklungsgeschichte des Krebses," &c.; "Ueber die Reform der pathologischen und therapeutischen Anschauungen durch die Mikroskopischen Untersuchungen;" "Sarcine;" "Ueber die akute Entzündung der Arterien;" "Die pathologischen Pigmente;" "Ueber die Chemischen Eigenschaften des Faserstoffs;" Ueber die physikalischen Eigenschaften und das Zerfallen des Faserstoffs, &c. &c.*

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

BERLIN, February 28, 1848.

I hereby testify, that having for a long time assiduously followed the very valuable researches of Dr J. Hughes Bennett of Edinburgh, I entertain the highest esteem for his scientific contributions, and consider them as among the most important of those which have enriched the Pathology now struggling for a physiological basis. It appears to me, therefore, that it would be only a well-merited reward, if the Chair of Physiology and Pathology should be given to him, who is able to fill it so worthily.

DR RUD. VIRCHOW.

CV.—From MAURICE HENRY ROMBERG, M.D., *Professor of Pathology and Medicine, and Director of the Royal Poly-Clinical Institute in the University of Berlin; Minister of the Royal Academy of Sciences, Berlin; Translator of the Works of Sir Charles Bell, with Notes; Author of works entitled “Lehrbuch der Nervenkrankheiten;” “Clinische Ergebnisse;” “Neuralgia nervi quinti specimen;” “Anæsthesie im Gebiete des Quintus;” “Krankheiten des Nahrungskanals und seiner Anhänge,” &c. &c.*

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

BERLIN, February 25, 1848.

It gives me great pleasure to testify, that Dr John Hughes Bennett, whose acquaintance I made some years ago in this city, both privately and when attending my classes, had even at that time greatly distinguished himself by his talents, his zeal, and his scientific knowledge. Since then, his literary contributions, which have excited great attention in Germany, have obtained for him a justly extensive reputation, and eminently qualified him to hold with advantage the Chair of Physiology and Pathology, the union of which alone is capable of raising medicine to the height of the other natural sciences.

DR M. H. ROMBERG.

CVI.—From JOSEPH HYRTL, M.D., *Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the University of Vienna; Member of the Imperial Society of Physicians, Vienna; Author of the Works “Lehrbuch der Anatomie des Menschen;” “Ueber das innere Gehörorgan des Menschen und der Säugethiere;” “Entdeckung zweier neuer Muskel;” “Beiträge zur angewandten Anatomie des Huftgelenkes;” “Ueber das Knöchernen Labyrinth der Säugethiere;” “Sur le Sinus Caudal et Cephalique des Poissons, et sur le Système de Vaisseaux Latéraux avec lesquels ils sont en connexion;” “Strena Anatomica de Pulmonum Vasis in Ophidiis nuperrime observatis;” “Memoir on the Lepidosiren;” “Ueber inconstante oder wandelbare Ganglien,” &c. &c. &c.*

ORIGINAL.

VIENNA, March 7, 1848.

The numerous and highly interesting researches of Dr Bennett on the most important objects of human Physiology and Patho-

logy, give the best proof of his eminent qualifications for the now vacant Chair in the University of Edinburgh. The results of his physiological and histological researches have so much contributed to the advancement of medical science, that the name of Dr Hughes Bennett is pronounced in Germany with that degree of respect and admiration which my countrymen bestow only on real merit and originality. I must always congratulate a university when such a man enters the list of competitors for a vacant chair; and I feel obliged to say, that I consider Dr Hughes Bennett as the worthy organ of a science which is so much indebted to his genius.

DR JOS. HYRTL.

Extract from a Note accompanying the foregoing Testimonial.

I am very glad to hear that you intend competing for the Chair of Physiology in the University of Edinburgh. If your countrymen feel your merits as I and all other German anatomists do, they will certainly consider you as a most worthy candidate for that office, which at the present time requires a man equally instructed in Physiology as in its application to practical medicine.

I should be greatly satisfied to hear that you have obtained the desired place.

CVII.—From CARL ROKITANSKY, M.D., *Professor of Pathological Anatomy in the University of Vienna; Member of the Imperial Society of Physicians, Vienna, and of several Learned Societies; Founder of the celebrated Pathological Museum of Vienna; Pathologist to the General Hospital of Vienna; Author of the "Handbuch der Pathologischen Anatomie."* 3 vols. &c. &c.

ORIGINAL.

VIENNA, February 28, 1848.

I testify hereby, that I know the greater part of Dr J. Hughes Bennett's treatises on Physiological, Pathological, and

practical subjects, and am convinced by them of the eminent talents, as well as the splendid erudition, dexterity, and the solid tendency of the author.

PROF. ROKITANSKY, M.D.

CVIII.—From CHARLES SIGMUND, M.D., *Professor of Surgery in the University of Vienna; Member of the Imperial Society of Physicians; Chief Surgeon to the Imperial General Hospital in Vienna; Author of “Nachricht über die orientalische Pest, mit Schlussbemerkungen;” “Beitrag zur medicinischen Statistik des Oesterreichischen Kaiserstaats;” “Die neue Speiseordnung in den Pariser Civil-Kranken-und Versorgungs Anstalten;” “Ueber die Anwendung des Schwefeläthers bei chirurgischen Operationem,” &c. &c.*

ORIGINAL.

VIENNA, February 25, 1848.

I have been acquainted with Dr John Hughes Bennett since my residence in Paris (1841-1843); during my visit to Edinburgh (1843), where I assisted at one of his lectures at the Royal College of Physicians; during Dr Bennett's sojourn in Vienna (1846), and from several published treatises with which he has enriched our profession. From these various opportunities I know Dr Bennett as one of the most assiduous and acute observers in Physiology and Pathology, and as an eminent teacher, qualities which enable him especially to profess a science entirely transformed and rebuilt by the every where increasing and prevailing modern use of the Microscope. Of these sciences Dr Bennett is reputed amongst my colleagues in Vienna as one of the first and most successful promoters.

CHARLES SIGMUND.

CIX.—From J. HENLE, M.D. *Professor of Physiology and Pathology in the University of Heidelberg; Author of works entitled “Pathologische Untersuchungen;” “Traité d’Anatomie Générale ou Histoire des Tissus,” &c.; “Handbuch der rationellen Pathologie;” Memoirs on “Medizinische Wissenschaft und Empirie;” “Ueber Schleim und Eiter;” “Ueber Hypertrophie und Geschwülste durch gehemmte Resorption;” “Ueber Tonus, Krampf und Lähmung der Bronchien und ueber Expectorations;” “Bericht ueber die Arbeiten im Gebiet der rationellen Pathologie,” &c.; “Rohrengeschwülste, Siphonoma, eine neue Art pathologischer Geschwülste;” “Anmerkung ueber die narkotischen Gifte;” “Vergleich-anatom-Beschreibung des Kehlkopfs,” &c.; Editor of the “Zeitschrift für rationelle Medizin,” “Ueber die Gattung Gregarina,” &c. &c.*

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

March 20, 1848.

Among the treatises by which English authors in recent times have exerted so important an influence on the progress of Physiology and Pathology, those of Dr Bennett stand forth among the first. He has actively followed the new and continually extending direction of Medicine, which recognises that the healthy body can only be learnt by taking into consideration its diseased conditions, and that these can only be understood by observing the effects of natural stimuli and injurious influences on the healthy body. He is especially qualified for taking this view of science by the union of a thorough acquaintance of Anatomy and Physiology with the talent and knowledge of the practical physician; as also by his exactitude in the use of all the aids of research which are now necessary both to Physiology and Medicine. I am therefore convinced, that he will be not only a most distinguished Professor of those subjects, but that it would be a great advantage if for the future he were thereby induced to devote his talents to the wider extension of Physiological Pathology.

DR HENLE.

CX.—From M. J. CHELIUS, M.D., *Privy Counsellor; Professor of Surgery in the University of Heidelberg; Surgeon to the General Hospital, Heidelberg; Author of the works “Ueber die Durchsichtige Hornhaut;” “Ueber die Errichtung der Chirurgische und Ophthalmolog. Klinik zu Heidelberg;” “Handbuch der Chirurgie;” “Zur Lehre von d. Schwamm Auswachsen d. harten Hirnhaut,” &c.; “Das Chirurg. und Augenkranken, Klinikum,” &c. “Handbuch der Augenheilkunde,” &c.; Joint Editor of the “Heidelbergen Annalen,” &c. &c.*

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

HEIDELBERG, March 17, 1848.

Dr J. H. Bennett has, by his numerous literary labours in the field of Physiology and Pathology, established in Germany a well-merited and distinguished reputation. In the writings of German physicians his works are frequently quoted, and he is in an especial manner highly respected by all who personally know him for his thorough and comprehensive knowledge of German literature. The undersigned, to whom Dr Bennett is known by long personal intercourse, has great pleasure in giving this honourable testimony in his favour.

DR M. J. CHELIUS.

CXI.—From THEOD. LUDW. WILH. BISCHOFF, M.D., *Professor of Anatomy and Physiology; Director of the Anatomical and Physiological Institution in the University of Giessen; Author of the Memoir “On the Lepidosiren Paradoxa.” “Entwicklungsgeschichte der Säugethiere und des Menschen;” “Entwicklungsgeschichte des Kaninehen-Eies;” “Die Entwicklungsgeschichte des Hunde-Eies;” “De Nervi accessorii Willisii;” “Memoire sur la Maturation et la Chute Périodique de l’œuf de l’Homme et des Mammifères, indépendamment de la fécondation;” “Observations sur le détachement et la fécondation de l’œuf humain et des œufs des Mammifères;” “Ueber die Resorption der narkotischen gifte durch die Lymph-gefäße;” “Berichte ueber die Fortschritte der Physiologie;” “Ueber die Glandula utricularis des Uterus,” &c.; “Theorie der Befruchtung,” &c.; “Ueber den Bau den Magenschleimhaut,” &c. &c.*

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

GIESSEN, March 7, 1848.

I have hereby great pleasure in testifying that, from long personal intercourse, I know Dr Hughes Bennett to be a highly educated man, animated by scientific zeal; and that his numerous literary publications have acquired for him a universal reputation. I have, therefore, no doubt that Dr Bennett will fill the Professorship of Physiology and Pathology with great success, and it is to be wished that he may obtain more extended opportunities of advancing science, by obtaining this situation.

T. BISCHOFF.

CXII.—From C. G. CARUS, M.D., *Physician in Ordinary to his Majesty the King of Saxony, and Privy Councillor in Medical Affairs, &c. &c.*; Author of “*England und Schottland im Jahre 1844*,” “*Lehrbuch der Zootomie*,” “*System der Physiologie*,” “*Von den Urtheilen des Knochen und Schalengerüstes*,” “*Versuch einer Darstellung des Nervensystems und insbesondere des Gehirns, nach ihrer Bedeutung Entwicklung und Vollendung*,” “*Von den aeussern Lebensbedingungen der niedern Thiere*,” “*Entdeckung eines einfachen vom Herzen aus beschleunigten Blutkreislaufes in den Larven netzflueglicher Insekten*,” “*Tabulae Anatomiam Comparativam Illustrantes*,” “*Analekten zur Naturwissenschaft und Heilkunst*,” “*Neue Untersuchungen ueber die Entwicklungsgeschichte unserer Flussmuschel*,” “*Ueber wissenschaftliche Cranioscopie*,” &c. &c.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

DRESDEN, February 24, 1848.

HIGHLY HONOURED DOCTOR,—You have done me the honour to request from me a testimonial of the esteem in which your scientific labours in Physiology and Pathology are held in foreign countries, since you believe such a testimonial would be serviceable to you in endeavouring to obtain the Professorship vacant by Dr Thomson's resignation.

I therefore do myself the pleasure of responding to your wish, since I can willingly testify, that many of your memoirs have not only been highly esteemed, and many of them spread by means of translations in Germany, but, in my opinion, prove you to be very intimately acquainted with scientific pursuits. It is greatly to be hoped that you may be enabled to teach with advantage your chosen science, and it will give me great pleasure to hear that this statement has been useful to you. I remain, with the highest esteem, yours very truly,

C. G. CARUS.

CXIII.—From T. F. H. ALBERS, M.D., *Professor of Pathology and Clinical Medicine in the University of Bonn; Author of "Atlas der Pathologische Anatomie;" "Handbueh der Allgemeine Pathologie;" "Bemerkungen ueber den Augen," &c.; "De Tracheitide Infantum vulgo Croup vocata;" "Worin Besteht das Uebel, das unter dem sogenannten freiwilligen Hinken der Kinder bekannt ist," &c. &c.*

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

BONN, February 19, 1848.

I testify hereby that the different inquiries of Dr John Hughes Bennett of Edinburgh, with reference to Microscopical Physiology and Pathology, are perfectly known to me as having advanced medical science in many ways. His researches, more particularly on cancerous and canceroid growths, on hypertrophies and tumours, on the development of cells, on abnormal nutrition, and on the causes of exudation, are those in which he has discussed many difficult questions, long undecided in Anatomy and Pathology, and brought them very near a solution. These inquiries, contained in the *Monthly Journal of Medical Science*, have made the author known in Germany as one who, by original observation, founded on a knowledge of the present state of medical science, and the means of furthering it, pushes forward in the field he has chosen, and justifies the well-founded hope of future important contributions. In Germany, Dr Bennett is considered as one of those medical inquirers whose writings are the most esteemed.

DR T. F. H. ALBERS.

CXIV.—From JOSEPH ENGEL, M.D., *Professor of Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology in the University of Zurich;* formerly Assistant Pathologist in the General Hospital at Vienna; Author of the works "*Entwurf einer pathologisch-anatomischen Propädeutik;*" "*Anleitung zur Beurtheilung des Leichenbefundes;*" *Memoirs on "Das Blut in pathologisch-anatomischer Beziehung;" "Die Tuberculose;" "Der Typhus;" "Pathologisch-anatomische Studien;" "Die fibrösen Geschwülste,"* &c. &c.

ORIGINAL.

ZURICH, February 25, 1848.

The undersigned has the pleasure of testifying that John Hughes Bennett, M.D., has in Germany the reputation of an accurate and ingenious observer in the branches of Physiology and Pathology, which his works on subjects in both sciences fully prove, as they only award him that good name to which he is so justly entitled.

J. ENGEL.

CXV.—From G. VALENTIN, M.D., *Professor of Physiology and Comparative Anatomy in the University of Bern;* Author of the works "*Repertorium für Anatomie und Physiologie;*" "*Lehrbuch der Physiologie des Menschen;*" *De Functionibus Nervorum Cerebraliū et Nervi Sympathici;*" *Mikroskopische Untersuchung zweier wiedererzeugter Krystallinsen;*" *Ueber die gegenseitigen Massenverhältnisse der rechten und der linken Kammer des Herzens;*" "*Ueber das centrale Nervensystem der Chimaera Monstrosa;*" "*Entwicklung der Gewebe des Muskel, des Blutgefäss und des Nervensystems;*" "*Ueber eine Gangliöse Anschwellung in der Jacobson'schen Anastomose des Menschen;*" *Ueber eine Varietät des Ursprunges der langen Wurzel des Augenknötens;*" Articles "*Absonderung;*" "*Electricität der Thiere;*" "*Ernährung;*" "*Flimmerbewegung;*" "*Galvanismus;*" "*Gewebe des Menschlichen und Thierischen Körpers;*" in *Wagner's Handwörterbuch,* &c. &c.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

BERN, February 19, 1848.

The undersigned hereby testifies, that the memoirs of Dr

John Hughes Bennett, on different Physiological and Pathological subjects, are in perfect accordance with the modern direction of science, which he has advanced by the discovery of many important facts. The observations which he has made on morbid parasitic formations, on the anormal conditions of the nervous system, and on tubercle, have, in my opinion, deservedly met with the highest esteem and general regard.

G. VALENTIN.

CXVI.—From FR. WILH. THEILE, M.D., *Professor of Anatomy in the University of Bern; Author of "Leber," in Wagner's Handwörterbuch;* "*Entdeckung von Muskeln welche die Rückenwirbel drehen,*" &c.; "*Ueber den Triceps brachii und den Flexor digitorum sublimis des Menschen,*" &c. &c.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

HONOURED SIR,—I was pleased to learn that you are a candidate for the Chair of Physiology, now vacant, in the long-celebrated school of Edinburgh. During the last few years science has been enriched by you with a considerable number of memoirs, in which you have proved yourself an experienced master in the use of the Microscope, which is the pole of modern medicine. You have also shown yourself to be a careful and critical observer of nature, and medical practitioners are greatly indebted to you. I refer particularly to the following memoirs:—"Pathological and Histological Researches on Inflammation of the Nervous Centres;" "On the Frequent Spontaneous Cure of Pulmonary Consumption;" "Case of Hypertrophy of the Spleen and Liver," &c. &c. Should your claims for the vacant Professorship meet with success, as I hope they will, I should esteem it only a natural result of your scientific services, and congratulate the medical youth of Edinburgh in gaining such a professor.—Assuring you of my highest esteem, I am, your very obedient servant,

DR F. W. THEILE.

CXVII.—From KARL VIERHORDT, M.D., Carlsruhe, *Author of* *Memoirs “Bericht ueber die bisherigen die Endosmose betreffenden Untersuchungen;” “Die gesetze des gas-Austausches bei der Respiration;” “Physik des organischen Stoffwechsels;” “Ueber Respiration;” “Beiträge zur Pathologischen Anatomie der Typhösen Fieber,” &c. &c.*

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

CARLSRUHE, February 18, 1848.

Dr Hughes Bennett has requested from me a testimonial with regard to his published contributions to science. Being myself a young author, I should hesitate in complying with his wish. On the other hand, it appears to me, that the modern physiological school in Germany, which seeks to bring Physiology nearer to its true destination, conjoining it with Pathology, and removing it from the hitherto purely anatomical mode of considering it, has from its position perhaps also a right to give an opinion on scientific publications. I therefore testify with pleasure, that I fully agree with the honouring voice of many distinguished men in my Fatherland as regards the method Dr Bennett pursues in cultivating medicine on the basis of the natural sciences, and that I have read his works on the nervous system with advantage, and with the highest esteem for the author.

As I myself have not been engaged with Pathological histology, it is unnecessary for me to give an opinion of Dr Bennett's labours in this department of science.

KARL VIERHORDT.

CXVIII.—From C. A. WUNDERLICH, M.D., *Professor of Pathology and Clinical Medicine in the University of Tübingen; Author of the works “Pathologische Physiologie des Blutes;” “Handbuch der Pathologie und Therapie;” “Die Rationelle Therapie;” “Die Nosologie d. Typhus;” and numerous Memoirs on Physiological and Pathological subjects;” “Joint Editor of the Archiv für Physiologische Heilkunde,” &c. &c.*

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

TÜBINGEN, February 29, 1848.

I hereby certify that Dr H. Bennett of Edinburgh has, by

a series of papers in the *Monthly Journal*, proved himself to be possessed not only of a thorough knowledge of modern German researches ; but also, by several valuable original papers in the direction of the existing Physiological School, has essentially advanced the cause of science.

DR. C. A. WUNDERLICH.

CXIX.—From JULIUS EUGENE SCHLOSSBERGER, M.D., *Professor of Chemistry in the University of Tübingen ; formerly Laboratory Assistant in the University of Edinburgh ; Author of a joint Memoir “ Versuch zu einer Nutritionsskala unserer Nahrungsmittel aus beiden organischen Reichen, hergeleitet aus ihrem Stickstoffgehalt ;” “ Die Lehre von der Beziehung des Athmens zur Blutumwandlung ;” “ Ueber einige eigenthümliche Concretionen aus dem Darmkanal ;” “ Ueber Sarcina,” “ Analyse der Milch eines Bocks,” &c. &c.*

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

TÜBINGEN, February 29, 1848.

I hereby, with pleasure, give my public testimony at the request of Dr Bennett, with whom I was personally acquainted during my residence in Edinburgh, and whose literary labours I had an opportunity of knowing partly in Scotland, partly in Germany, that he has secured for himself a great reputation by his researches in Physiology, Pathological Anatomy, and Medicine, and has in an especial manner given decisive proofs of his thorough knowledge of microscopy and modern German medical literature.

JULIUS EUGEN. SCHLOSSBERGER.

CXX.—From G. CLESS, M.D., *Physician to the St Catharine's Hospital of Stuttgart ; Privy Councillor ; Author of works “ Versuch einer medicin. Topographie von Stuttgart ;” “ Geschichte der Schleimfieber-Epidemien Stuttgarts ;” “ Ueber das Concrement des Herrn Dr Kurner ;” “ Zur Chirurgenfrage ;” “ Jahresberichte ueber die innerliche Abtheilung des Catharinen-hospitales zu Stuttgart ;” “ Ueber lungen-Tuberkeln, &c. &c.*

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

STUTTGART, February 1848.

I have the pleasure of certifying that Dr H. Bennett of

Edinburgh is known to me, both by personal intercourse and by his scientific writings. By his researches in the field of Physiology and Pathology, he has proved himself to be possessed both of zeal and ability in advancing the modern progress of scientific medicine, and has thereby deservedly obtained a great reputation among the physicians of this country. His labours, at the same time, give evidence of a complete knowledge of German medical literature.

G. CLESS.

CXXI.—From C. H. FUCHS, M.D., *Professor of Pathology and Therapeutics in the University of Göttingen; Author of the works “Beobachtungen und Bemerkungen ueber Gehirnerweichung;” “Für Kurgäste, welche die Gesundheitsquellen von Wiesbaden, &c., gebrauchen wollen;” “De Lepra Arabum,” &c.; “Untersuchung ueber Angina Maligna;” “Die Krankhaften Veränderungen der Haut und ihrer Anhänge;” “Ueber die Bleiglätte in der Töpferglasur;” “Ueber die Lustseuche;” “Die Venetianer Alpen,” &c. &c.*

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

GÖTTINGEN, February 24, 1848.

I testify, in answer to the request of Dr John Hughes Bennett of Edinburgh, that, judging from such of his writings as I know, I truly believe him to be both an experienced physician and an excellent author; and I consider him to possess all the qualities necessary for filling the Chair of Physiology with distinction.

DR C. H. FUCHS.

CXXII.—From C. P. H. MARX, M.D., *Professor of Medicine in the University of Göttingen; Privy Councillor; Author of works “Diatrise anat-physiol. de Structura atque vita venarum;” “De Euthanasa Medica Proclusio Academica;” “Origines Contagii;” “Göttingen in medic. phys. und histor. Hinsicht Geschildert;” “Die Lehre von den Giften,” &c.; “Die Erkenntniss, Verhütung und Heilung der Cholera;” “Allgemeine Krankheitslehre;” “Zum Andenken von Steigltz;” &c. &c. “Akesios;” “Ueber die Abnahme d. Krankheiten durch die Zunahme der Civilisation,” &c. &c.*

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

GÖTTINGEN, 28th February 1848.

Since the year 1836, Dr John Hughes Bennett has given so many proofs of zealous scientific energy, and profound powers of judgment, that his literary pursuits are followed in Germany with attention. The works he has hitherto published are of such a kind, that he is in my opinion eminently qualified for the Chair of Physiology and Pathology.

DR MARX.

CXXIII.—From HERMANN NASSE, M.D., *Professor of Physiology in the University of Marburg; Author of Memoirs “Ueber die eiförmigen Zellen der tuberkelähnlichen Ablagerungen,” &c.; “Ueber die Form des geronnenen Faserstoffs;” “Ueber die Mikroskopische Bestandtheile der Milch;” “Ueber die Veränderungen der Nervenfasern nach ihrer Durchschneidung;” “Ueber die Reizbarkeit der Staubfäden des Glaskrauts,” &c.; A work “Ueber das Blut;” The articles Blut, Chylus, Lymphe, in Wagner’s Handwörterbuch, &c. &c.*

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

MARBURG, March 6, 1848.

I have great pleasure in testifying that Dr Hughes Bennett of Edinburgh, through his various treatises in the field of Physiology and Pathology, has deserved well of science, and secured for himself in Germany a very high reputation as an author.

DR H. NASSE.

CXXIV.—From C. LUDWIG, M.D., *Professor of Anatomy in the University of Marburg; Author of Memoirs “Einige Bemerkungen zu Valentin’s Lehren vom Athmen und vom Blutkreislauf;” “Erwiederung ueber dasselbe;” “Beiträge zur Kenntniss des Einflusses der Respirationsbewegungen;” “Ueber das Vorkommen und die Bedeutung des Proteinbioxyds,” &c. &c.; Article, “Nieren und Harnbereitung” in Wagner’s Handwörterbuch, &c. &c.*

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

MARBURG, February 22, 1848.

DR J. HUGHES BENNETT has secured my entire respect in consequence of the instruction frequently conveyed to me through his elaborate and intellectual physiological treatises. In my humble, but decisive opinion, he is to be appreciated as one of the few English medical authors who take a true and deep interest in advancing the theory of the science.

DR C. LUDWIG.

CXXV.—From C. F. HEUSINGER, M.D., *Professor of Pathology and Clinical Medicine in the University of Marburg; Privy Councillor; Author of works “System der Histologie;” “Grundriss d. phys. und psych. Anthropologie;” “Ueber den Bau und die Verrichtung der Milz;” “Grundzüge der vergleich Physiologie;” “physiologische pathologische Untersuchungen;” “Progr. de Organogenia;” “Comment. semiologica de variis somni vigiliarumque condit, &c.;” “Grundriss der Encyclopädie und Methodologie der Natur. u. Heilkunde,” &c. &c.*

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

MARBURG, March 6, 1848.

THE numerous writings of Dr John Hughes Bennett of Edinburgh, prove not only that he has obtained a complete knowledge of the present state of the sciences of Physiology and Pathology, but that he has, by his microscopical and pathologico-anatomical researches, rendered essential service to the progress of Histology and Pathology. These have deservedly secured for him a universal reputation; and I have great pleasure in stating this as my conscientious opinion.

DR C. F. HEUSINGER.

CXXVI.—From FRIEDRICH GUNSBURG, M.D., *Professor of Physiology and Pathology in the University of Breslau; Physician to the All-Saints General Hospital; Author of the works “Studien zur speciellen Pathologie;” “Die Pathologische Gewebelehre;” “Ueber Epiphyten auf Weichselzopfen,” &c. &c.*

ORIGINAL.

BRESLAU, February 21, 1848.

John Hughes Bennett is one of the first and most renowned Physiologists and Pathologists, having, on his first scientific appearance, essentially advanced the pathology of the brain, and soon after, as the result of his praiseworthy efforts, furnished important contributions to the history of the development of the nervous system, and to the general pathology of the nerves. Above all, Dr Bennett's works on inflammation and softening of the brain, as well as his contributions to the new “*pathologia animata*,” have secured for him the recognition of all learned physicians in Europe. In the multitude of new discoveries Dr Bennett has applied the critique of his own investigations to the entire department of Pathology, and he was himself one of the first to enter upon the way which has brought the foundation of medicine from the obscure region of hypothesis to the firm ground of impartial observation.

The carefulness and talent of the investigator, the acumen of the critic, and the clear elevated position of the man of learning, are the most prominent qualities of Dr Bennett.

FRIEDRICH GUNSBURG, M.D.

CXXVII.—From C. B. HEINRICH, M.D., *Professor of Pathology and Therapeutics in the University of Königsberg; formerly Privat-Docent in the University of Bonn, and Physician to the Asylum of Siegburgh; Author of Memoirs “Zwei Beobachtungen von Oophoritis;” “Ueber die Vortheile welche der practische Arzt von der Anwendung des Mikroskopes bei Krankheiten der Respirationorgane erwarten darf;” A work, “Die Krankheiten der Milz,” &c. &c.*

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

SIEGBURGH, NEAR BONN,
February 19, 1848.

A custom prevalent in the British universities, gives me the

opportunity of testifying my especial esteem for Dr J. Hughes Bennett. The works published by this teacher and author bear the impression of research, corresponding with the present amount of medical science; and in my country, as well as in all others acquainted with English literature, have acquired for him a highly honourable name. Whatever, therefore, in future may be published by this author in medical literature, will necessarily be received with the most favourable prepossession. Any University may congratulate itself in considering one of Dr J. Hughes Bennett's scientific merit as a member of it.

CARL BERTHOLD HEINRICH.

CXXVIII.—From F. OESTERLEN, M.D., *Professor of Pathology and Clinical Medicine in the University of Dorpat; Author of the works "Beiträge zur Physiologie des gesunden und kranken Organismus;" "Ueber die nutritiven Vorgänge und ihre Beziehung zur andern Vitalitäts-äusserungen;" "Ueber den Magen des Flusskrebses;" "On the entrance of Charcoal and other Insoluble Substances from the Intestinal Canal into the Blood," &c. &c.*

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

DORPAT, February 19, 1848.

In answer to your letter of the 12th of February, and to the wish which you therein requested, I hasten to assure that, although I have not the honour of your personal acquaintance, I have for some time intimately known your writings. You have successfully laboured with uncommon and increasing zeal, not only in the field of practical medicine, but also by means of Microscopical, Physiological, and other methods, which have enriched medicine in modern times, have materially assisted in the investigation and solution of pathological questions, and thus enriched the scientific part of medicine. I believe also, that I can assure you, that I state not only my own opinions, but that also of my German colleagues.

With the sincere wish that science may in future be benefited by your obtaining so congenial an academic position,—I have the honour to be, your very devoted

F. OESTERLEN.

CXXIX.—From FREDERICK WILLIAM OPPENHEIM, M.D.,
Professor of Surgery in the Medical School of Hamburg; Member of the Council of Health; Editor of the "Zeitschrift für die gesammte Medicin;" Author of the works "Ueber den Zustand der Heilkunde in der Turkie;" "Die Behandlung d. Lustseuche ohne Quicksilver," &c.; "Ueber den Zustand der Heilkunde und ueber die Volkskrankheiten," &c. &c.

ORIGINAL.

HAMBURG, February 24, 1848.

Dr J. Hughes Bennett is known to myself and to the learned medical gentlemen of this country, as a most distinguished anatomist and physiologist, who, by his incessant labours and numerous publications on subjects connected with Physiology and Pathology, has contributed much in promoting these sciences. I therefore believe Dr Bennett very much qualified to fill the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine in the Edinburgh University, now vacant by the resignation of Dr Allen Thomson, and I am persuaded that the name of Dr Bennett would contribute to promote the well-known reputation of the Edinburgh University.

DR. F. WIL. OPPENHEIM.

CXXX.—From F. C. FAYE, M.D., *Lecturer on Midwifery and Diseases of Children at the University of Christiania; Member of the Scandinavian Society of Naturalists, and Member of the Medical Societies of Christiania, Stockholm, and Copenhagen; Author of "Dissertatio de Vesiculis Seminalibus," &c. &c.*

ORIGINAL.

CHRISTIANIA, March 5, 1848.

It is with true satisfaction that I express my highly favourable opinion of Dr Hughes Bennett's qualifications as a scientific man. His writings speak better than any testimonial can do; and I shall only add as my conviction, that his extensive knowledge in Pathology and Physiology, aided by his minute acquaintance with the use of the Microscope, make him particularly able to fulfil the duties of a professor in these branches of medicine.

F. C. FAYE, M.D., &c.

CXXXI.—From GOTTLIEB GLUGE, M.D., *Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy in the University of Brussels; Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Brussels; Author of the “Atlas der Pathologische Anatomie,” &c.; “Anatomisch-Mikroskopische Untersuchungen;” “Ueber Krystallformen in gesunden und kranken Flüssigkeiten;” “Sur la Structure Microscopique des Hydatids;” “Sur la Structure de la Couche Exterieur de la Peau;” “Observations sur la Couche inerte des Vaisseaux Capillaires;” “Recherches Microscopiques et Experimentales sur le ramollissement du Cerveau;” “Recherches Microscopiques sur une Nouvelle Alteration du Tissu des Reins (cirrhose);” “Sur les Polypes, les Cancers, les Tubercules, les Corpuseules de Malpighi, de la rate, &c.;” “Sur la Structure de quelques Ossifications Anormales;” “Recherches Experimentales Relatives a l’Action des huiles Grasses sur l’Economie Animale,” &c. &c.*

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

BRUSSELS, February 20, 1848.

The undersigned declares, that Dr Hughes Bennett of Edinburgh, enjoys in Germany, and amongst us, a high reputation for his scientific works in Physiology and in Pathology. It is especially in the actual state of medical science, that Dr Bennett can render the greatest and most useful service in the instruction of Physiology and Pathology. I am convinced that Dr Bennett is worthy to perpetuate those men who have assured to the University of Edinburgh, and to its medical instruction, so honourable a place in the scientific world.

DR GLUGE.

CXXXII.—From THOMAS SCHWANN, M.D., *Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the University of Louvain; Corresponding Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Brussels; Author of the celebrated “Mikroskopische Untersuchungen über die Uebereinstimmung in der Struktur und dem Wachsthum der Thiere und Pflanzen;” Ueber das Wesen des Verdauungsproceß;” “Expériences pour constater si la Bile joue dans l’Economie Animale un rôle essentiel pour la vie,” &c. &c.*

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

LOUVAIN, February 23, 1848.

The undersigned testifies with pleasure, that Dr John

Hughes Bennett, by his numerous works in the field of Physiology, and particularly by his Microscopical researches in morbid growths, has proved himself an experienced investigator, and has acquired a justly merited reputation in science.

DR TH. SCHWANN.

CXXXIII.—From G. J. MULDER, M.D., *Professor of Chemistry in the University of Utrecht, Author of the Chemistry of Vegetable and Animal Physiology, translated into English from the Dutch by Fromberg; "Liebig's Question to Mulder tested by Morality and Science," translated into English by Fromberg; "Ueber den Werth und die Bedeutung der Naturwissenschaft für die Medicin;" "Scheikundigsht Werktuigkunde;" "Scheikundig onderzoek van eenige stoffen van Cholera-zicken;" "Over die beweging, die potassium op kwik volbrengt;" "Indigo voor technisch gebruik onderzocht;" "Onderzoek naar de kleuren, &c., der bladeren;" "Werking van iodium en bromium op carburetum sulphuris;" "Bereiding van carburetum sulphuris;" "Over evit en rood phosphorus oxyde;" "Ontleding van eenige so orten Smirna's opium;" "Over de zamenstelling der Albuminaten;" "Over Sulphas Cupro-Ammoniacalis;" "Over het Chondrin;" "Over Coffeine en Theine," Editor of "Natuur-en Scheikundig Archief," &c. &c. &c.*

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

UTRECHT, February 16, 1848.

SIR,—I readily respond to your letter of the 12th instant, in which you request me to give an opinion of your scientific works and scientific character in relation to Physiology and Pathology, as you have rendered science, as well as the art of cure, services of great value. In all your researches I have ever found a superb clearness, a profusion of erudition, a zeal for science, and an inexhaustible esteem for the truth. The number of your researches, as well as their value, have given you for a long time a distinguished place among the scientific men in your own country and abroad; and I earnestly wish that your desire to obtain a position more in relation to your merits, will be crowned with success.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your very humble servant,

G. J. MULDER.

CXXXIV.—From STEFANO DELLE CHIAIE, M.D., *Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the University of Naples; Curator of the Anatomical Museum, Member of the Royal Academy of Naples; Author of “Opusculi fisico-Medici;” Sulla storia degli anim. vertebre del regno di Napoli;” “Un Capretto mostruoso;” “Un Agnellino bicep;” “Su la fecondaz. del Cangaroo Gigant;” “Istituz. di anatom. compar.;” Delle Glandule renali ne Batraci;” “Sulle Torpedini;” “Sul Proteo serpent;” “Mem. sulla stor. degli anim. di Napoli;” “Compend. d’elmintograf. uman;” “Sul Tricocefalo disparo;” “De Poli vita;” “Istituz. di anat. comp.” and numerous Memoirs on Physiological and Pathological Subjects.*

TRANSLATED FROM THE ITALIAN.

NAPLES, March 8. 1848.

“VERY HONOURED SIR,—For many years I have been one of the admirers of your talented and scientific productions, one of which was presented to me by Professor Breschet of Paris,* who spoke to me about them when he came to Naples; more lately I have read your profound articles on Chloroform, on poisoning by *Conium maculatum*, on the nerves developed on the surface of the cerebellum, and on the otic ganglion. Your beautiful dissertation on the vegetable nature of *Tinea favosa*, its inoculation, pathology, physiology, and cure, is worthy of the greatest attention. I have now before me a list of forty memoirs upon Pathological Anatomy, Physiology, and Clinical Medicine, and am fully impressed with the great importance of studying and profiting by such of them as are to be procured here. In the annals of science your name is already registered with abundant honourable applause; and I am decidedly of opinion, that the Chair of Physiology and Pathology of that celebrated University, vacant by the resignation of Professor Thomson, should be speedily occupied by you, who have already done so much for the different branches of Medical Science, and from whom the pupils destined to follow your instructive lectures would derive so much advantage.

* Late Professor of Anatomy at the Faculty of Medicine.

With my best wishes for your success, and assurances of my esteem, believe me, your very humble and obedient servant and friend,

STEFANO DELLE CHIAIE.

CXXXV.—FROM JEAN CRUVEILHIER, M.D., *Professor of Pathological Anatomy at the Faculty of Medicine, Paris; Physician to the Hospital de la Charité; Member of the National Academy of Medicine; Perpetual President of the Anatomical Society, Paris; Author of "Anatomie Pathologique du Corps Humain, folio," &c.; "Sur l'Anatomie Pathologique," 2 vols. "Anatomie Descriptive," 4 vols. "Anatomie du Systeme Nerveux de l'Homme;" "Essai sur l'Anatomie Pathologique, en Général;" "Sur le Ramolissement de l'Estomac;" "Médecine Pratique éclairée par l'Anatomie et la Physiologie Pathologiques;" "Des Devoirs et de la Moralité du Médecin;" "Observations sur les Cartilages Diarthrodiaux," &c.; "Sur l'Apoplexie;" "Histoire de l'Anatomie Pathologique," &c. &c.*

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

PARIS, February 22, 1848.

I consider it a duty to attest, that the numerous works of Dr Hughes Bennett, enjoy among us a high scientific reputation, in consideration of which the Anatomical Society, of which I am the perpetual President, has conferred upon him the title of foreign member.

CRUVEILHIER.

Note accompanying the above Testimonial.

Herewith, Monsieur, and very honoured *Confrère*, is the certificate that you have done me the honour to request of me, and I earnestly desire that it may assist in producing the happy result which is the object of your just ambition. Your very devoted

CRUVEILHIER.

CXXXVI.—From P. A. PIORRY, M.D., *Professor of Internal Pathology at the Faculty of Medicine, Paris; Member of the National Academy of Medicine; Physician to the Hospital de la Pitié; Author of the Works “De la Percussion Médiate;” “Du Procédé Operatoire à suivre dans l’Exploration des Organes,” &c.; “Traité de Diagnostic et de Semeiologie,” 3 vols.; “Traité des Alterations du Sang;” “Traité de Pathologie Iatrique ou Médicale;” “Traité de Médecine Pratique,” en 7 vols; Memoirs on “Quelle Part a l’Inflammation dans la Production des Maladies dites organiques;” “Sur la Nature et le Traitement de Plusieurs Névroses;” “Sur les Névralgies;” “Sur la Pneumonie Hypostatique;” “Recherches sur la Nature de Fievre ou enterite Typhoide;” “Sur l’Etat de la Rate dans les Fievres Intermittentes;” “Sur les Accidens cerebraux qui Surviennent dans l’Erysipele de la Face,” &c. &c.*

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

Accorded in 1842.

PARIS, July 6, 1842.

I, the undersigned, Professor of Pathology to the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, Physician to the Hospital of la Pitié, Member of the Royal Academy of Medicine, &c. &c., certify, that Dr John Hughes Bennett followed for a long time, with great diligence, my clinical lectures, and the practical lessons on the pleximeter and stethoscope, given under my superintendence at the Hospital of La Pitié. I affirm that this laborious physician, whose modesty is equal to his talent, is profoundly versed in the employment of these methods of exploration. I hold it an honour to have had such a pupil as Dr Bennett.

The perusal of the works that Dr Bennett has published, has convinced me that this physician is on a level with the present state of science. I believe that, for the nomination to a Chair of Medicine, it would be impossible to make a better choice. In the actual state of science, it is indispensable to instruct students in the management of the pleximeter and stethoscope, and Dr Bennett is one of the physicians who has studied these with the greatest success.

P. A. PIORRY.

CXXXVII.—From P. C. A. LOUIS, M.D., *Physician to the Hotel Dieu, Paris; Member of the National Academy of Medicine; Author of “Recherches Anatomico-Pathologiques sur la Phthisie;” “Memoires ou Recherches Anatomico-Pathologiques,” &c.; “Sur l’Instruction Clinique;” “Examen de l’Examen de M. Broussais,” &c.; “Sur la Gastro-enterite;” “De l’examen des Malades, et de la Recherche des faits Généraux;” “Sur l’Emphyseme des Poumons;” “Recherches sur les effets de la saignée dans quelques Maladies Inflammatoires;” “Sur la Fievre Typhoide;” “Documens recueillis sur la Fievre jaune à Gibraltar,” &c.*

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

PARIS, March 17, 1848.

I have known Dr Hughes Bennett of Edinburgh for several years. I am acquainted with his best works, which have given him a very distinguished rank amongst the physicians of the age; and I have the conviction that no one can teach Physiology with greater success, and with more advantage to those who will follow his lectures. I entertain therefore the wish, the most sincere wish, that the Chair of Physiology may be given to Dr Bennett.

LOUIS.

CXXXVIII.—From D. GRUBY, *Med. et Chir. Doct., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology to the National Athenæum of Paris; Member of the Imperial Society of Medicine at Vienna; Author of “Observationes Microscopice ad Morphologiam Pathologicam Spectantes;” “Recherches Anatomiques sur le Système veineux de la Grenouille;” “Recherches et Observations sur une Nouvelle Espèce de Hématozoaire;” “Sur une Vegetation qui Constitue la vraie Teigne;” “Sur les Mycodermes qui constituent la Teigne faveuse;” “Sur les Cryptogames qui se Developpent à la Surface de la Muqueuse Buccale, dans la Maladie des Enfants connue sur le nom de Muguet;” “Sur une espece de Mentagre Contagieuse, Resultant du Developpement d’un nouveau Cryptogame dans la racine des Poils de la Barbe;” “Recherches sur la Nature, le Siege et le Developpe-*

ment du Porrigo Decalvans ou Phyto-alopece ; " *Recherches sur les Cryptogames qui Constituent la Maladie decrite sur le nom de Teigne tondante (Mahon), Herpes Tousurant (Cazenave) ;* " *Sur les Plantes Cryptogames se Developpant en Grande Masse dans l'Estomac,* &c. ; " *Observations on the Parasitic Animalcules which occupy the Sebaceous Follicles of Man,* &c. ; " *On a New Microscope for the Use of Medical Practitioners at the Bedside,* &c. &c.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

PARIS, March 18, 1848.

The undersigned attests that Doctor Bennett of Edinburgh has sufficiently demonstrated to scientific Europe, that his talent and his zeal for science merits the encouragement of his countrymen, and that he deserves a title to the Chair of Physiology so much the more, as no one at present can be a Physiologist without possessing at the same time a complete knowledge of Pathology. Now, Physiology cannot find a man more profound, more worthy, and more devoted to profess with sagacity the deep and obscure problems of practical Pathology than Dr Bennett. We shall applaud his election with all our heart.

DR GRUBY.

CXXXIX.—From LOUIS MANDL, M.D., *Lecturer on Histology, Paris ; Physician to the Austrian Embassy ; Author of the works "Anatomie Microscopique," folio ; "Traité Pratique de Microscope," &c. ; "Manuel d'Anatomie Générale ;" Memoirs on "Les Moyens de Decouvrir le pus dans le Sang ;" "Sur l'Alteration des Globules Sanguins considérée comme signe de la Mort ;" "Sur la Structure élémentaire des Muscles ;" "Sur les caractères Chimiques des Secretions ;" "Globules des Sang de forme Elliptique Observés chez deux especes de Mammifères ;" "Sur la Structure intime des écailles chez les Poissons et les Reptiles ;" "Sur la forme Elliptique des Globules du Sang chez le Chameau, ses Dimensions et Formes chez la Protée, et les Crocodiles ;" "Sur le Mode d'accroissement des Cheveux ;" "Recherches sur le Sang ;" "Sur la Structure Intime des nerfs et du Cerveau ;" "Sur la Structure Intime des Os ;" "Recherches Microscopiques sur la Composition du Tartre et des enduits Muqueux ;" "Sur l'Epithelium des Membranes Muqueuses ;" "Sur l'Epithelium des Zoospermes," &c. &c.*

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

PARIS, *March* 18, 1848.

MY DEAR CONFRÈRE,—I have learnt with the greatest pleasure that you are a candidate for the Chair of Physiology in the University of Edinburgh. Without taking into consideration my personal friendship and esteem for you, I have two powerful reasons for congratulating myself on this circumstance.

In fact, at the present time the study of Physiology and Pathology is *impossible* without microscopic researches. Every *savant* who is actually on a level with the state of science, and who has himself made researches, is deeply convinced that all the progress of those doctrines which form the positive basis of medicine, is intimately connected with Micrography. Every one seriously devoted to this science has formed the firm assurance that medicine will soon acquire, thanks to the facts furnished by the Microscope, an honourable place among the physical sciences. I have therefore in every way to felicitate myself in seeing the Chair of Physiology occupied by you.

For a long time you have devoted all your attention, all your energies, to microscopic studies. Your beautiful researches on inflammation and on tumours are known to medical men both in England and abroad. I have, then, further reason for congratulation in seeing a *savant* like you occupy the Chair of Physiology, and teaching youth the facts he is acquainted with as a master, instead of having learnt them by heart from the books of others.

These two reasons, the absolute necessity of micrography in the study of medicine, and the rights you have personally acquired in the domain of science, make me earnestly desire that the Chair of Physiology should be given to you. I have the hope that my wishes will be accomplished.

Accept the expression of my highest esteem. Your devoted *confrère* and friend,

DR LOUIS MANDL.

CXL.—From CL. BERNARD, M.D., *Assistant-Professor of Experimental Physiology to the College of France; Author of a Dissertation “Du suc Gastrique,” &c.; “Experiences sur le Suere l’Albumen et la Gelatine;” “De l’influence des nerfs sur la Digestion;” “Recherches Experimentales sur les Functions du nerfs Spinal;” “De l’alteration du Gout dans la Paralysie du nerf Facial;” “Sur la Matiere colorante chez l’homme;” “Analyse du sue Gastrique;” “Experimens sur les nerfs Pneumogastrique et Spinal ou accesoire de Willis;” “Joint Memoir “Recherches Physiologiques sur les Substances Alimentaires;” “Recherches Experimentales sur les Phenomenes Chimiques de la Digestion,” &c. &c.*

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

PARIS, March 19, 1848.

I, the undersigned, Assistant Professor of Experimental Physiology in the College of France, certify that Dr Hughes Bennett has followed the courses of Experimental Physiology during the years 1837-39. I have to add, that the profound and extensive knowledge which Dr Bennett possesses in Medicine, and particularly in Physiology, renders him in every way qualified for the position he now solicits.

CL. BERNARD.

CXLI.—From M. VALLEIX, *Physician to the Salpêtrière Hospital, Paris, Agregé of the Faculty of Medicine; Author of “Clinique des Maladies des Enfants Nouveaux-nés;” “Guide du Medicin Practicien,” 10 vols.; “Traité des Neuralgies ou Affections douloureuses des Nerfs;” “Note sur un cas de Tuberculisation des Meninges,” &c.; “Sur les Maladies du Cœur;” “Sur la Tracheotomie,” &c.; “Du Muguet des Enfans;” “Sur l’Œdeme des Nouveaux-nés;” “De l’Hydrotherapie ou Hydrosadopathie;” “Cas de Neuralgie Trifaciale;” “Sur les Reins et les Alterations de la Secretion Urinaire;” “Sur la Fievre Typhoide;” “Sur les Lesions Anat. et sur la Curabilité de la Phthisie Pulmonaire;” “De l’Application de la Statistique à la Médecine;” “De la Névralgie Dorsale;” “Clinique des Maladies des Enfants Nouveaux-nés;” “De la Meningite Tuberculeuse chez l’Adulte;” “Sur en décollement de Plusieurs épiphyses des os Longs, &c. &c.*

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH,

PARIS, *March 2, 1848.*

SIR AND VERY HONOURED CONFRÈRE,—I learn that you are a Candidate for the Chair of the Institutions of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, and I have the conviction, which is participated in by all medical practitioners, that your numerous and learned works give you the greatest claims to that position. For me, who have derived my profit from your important labours, a declaration of this kind is not sufficient. I have the most earnest desire that the choice should fall upon you; the University of Edinburgh cannot make a better. You have studied successfully Physiology, Pathology, Therapeutics, and Medical Philosophy, and such efforts merit a worthy recompense.

I regret that this answer has been delayed; but the immensity of the events which have occurred, and the impossibility of thinking of any thing else, are excuses that I hope you will readily accept.

Receive, very honoured *confrère*, the assurance of my devoted sentiments.

VALLEIX.

CXLII.—From J. B. PIGNÉ, *Lecturer on Physiological Pathology, and Conservator of the "Musée Dupuytren" at Paris; Vice-President, and formerly Secretary of the Anatomical Society, Paris; Translator into French, with Notes, of Chelius' Surgery; Editor of the "Annales d'Anatomie;" Author of "Histoire de l'Inflammation aigue;" "Histoire des Pseudomembranes;" "Fracture du Crane;" "Reflexions sur les fractures du crane;" "Histoire des brulures;" "Du Phlegmon Diffus," &c. &c.*

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

PARIS, *March 14, 1848.*

I, the undersigned, Conservator of the Museum Dupuytren, Special Professor of Anatomy and of Physiological Pathology, certify that Dr Bennett enjoys in France all the reputation that

serious works can procure for educated and laborious men. All his researches exhibit a great habit of investigation, a just and sincere mind, and an ardent love for the advancement of science.

J. B. PIGNÉ.

Note accompanying the above Testimonial.

It will give me the greatest pleasure, my dear Dr Bennett, to see you obtain the Chair of Physiology, which your labours have enabled you to fill so worthily. It will be a good acquisition for the University of Edinburgh, and your nomination will augment the already considerable number of practical men which that celebrated school already contains.

J. B. PIGNÉ.

CXLIII.—From SIR ROBERT CHERMSIDE, M.D., *Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Fifteen years Physician to the British Embassy; formerly President of the Parisian Medical Society, Paris, &c. &c.*

PARIS, March 17, 1848.

RUE TAITBOUT, No. 1.

MY DEAR DR BENNETT,—Having had such frequent occasions of witnessing, in this capital, the valuable opportunities of acquiring knowledge in every branch of medical science, which your extended “séjour” amongst us afforded; and being well aware of the ardent zeal, industry, and untiring efforts you displayed (more especially in connexion with the Parisian Medical Society), and of the success, too, with which your laudable exertions were crowned, I feel the greatest pleasure in adding, to the many you already possess from high quarters, my humble opinion, that the Chair of Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, would be filled by you with advantage to the University, and with honour to yourself.

The well-merited estimation in which your various publications are held by the public and our profession, must be a source of the highest gratification to you, as fully proving that your labours have not been in vain.

With sincere wishes for your success, long life, and happiness,—I remain, my dear Dr Bennett, your old colleague and friend,

ROB. ALEX. CHERMSIDE.

CXLIV.—From J. F. OLIFFE, M.D., *Member and late President of the Parisian Medical Society; Member of the Anatomical Society; Author of a Dissertation “De la Méthode ectrotique dans le Traitement des Maladies de la Peau;” “Case of Inflammation of the Gall-Bladder and Hepatic Ducts,” &c. &c.*

PARIS, 2, RUE ST FLORENTIN,
March 17, 1848.

MY DEAR DR BENNETT,—I feel much pleasure in affording my testimony to the high estimation in which you are held by all your professional brethren who were fortunate enough to have intercourse with you during your residence in Paris.

Your scientific attainments are of the highest order, whilst your method of communicating to others the knowledge you possess can be excelled by none.

Wishing you that brilliant success to which your merits as a man and a physician so eminently entitle you,—Believe me, dear Dr Bennett, yours sincerely,

J. F. OLIFFE.

CXLV.—From C. SEDILLOT, M.D., *Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Strasburg; Senior Surgeon to the Military Hospital for Instruction, Strasburg; Author of “Traité de Médecine Opératoire;” “De l’Operation de l’Empyeme;” “Relation de la Campagne de Constantine;” “De la Gastro-stomie;” “Sur l’Amputation coxo-femorale;” “Nouveau procédé d’Amputation medio-tarsienne;” “Sur l’Etranglement Herniaire;” “Des Kystes;” “De la Pyohémie;” “Compte-Rendu de la Clinique Chirurgicale de Strasburg;” “Recherches sur le Cancer;” “De l’insensibilité produit par le Chloroform et par l’Ether,” &c. &c.*

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

STRASBURG, February 22, 1848.

SIR,—I learn with a lively interest of your being a candidate

for the Chair of the Institutions of Medicine, now vacant in the University of Edinburgh. All your works, inspired by the enlightened love of science, have exhibited a knowledge as profound of the works of your predecessors as of a revealing mind for the progress of our art. Most of your memoirs have been read with advantage by all the physicians of Europe.

I shall be delighted to see you called upon to occupy one of the Chairs in the University of Edinburgh, and I do not doubt that your talent will still further add to the glory and great reputation of this celebrated school.

Accept Sir, and very honoured *confrère*, the assurance of my high consideration.

PROFESSOR C. SEDILLOT.

CXLVI.—From M. FORGET, M.D., *Professor of Pathology and Medicine in the University of Strasburg; Member of the National Academy of Medicine, Paris; Author of works* “*Nouveaux Elements d'Hygiène, de Pathologie, et de Thérapeutique Médico-Chirurgicale;*” “*Traité de l'Enterite folliculeuse;*” “*Sur une Affection compliqué;*” “*Du Movement Medical en 19me siècle;*” “*Recherches Cliniques sur la Phlebite;*” “*Du Traitement de l'Albuminurie ou néphrite Albumineuse,*” &c.; “*Mort par suite de vomissement pendant la grossesse;*” “*Recherches Cliniques sur les Nevroses;*” “*Resumés de la Clinique Médicale de la Faculté de Strasbourg;*” and numerous memoirs on Pathology and Clinical Medicine.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

STRASBURG, February 23, 1848.

SIR, AND VERY HONOURED CONFRÈRE,—I rejoice in the circumstance which places me in relation with you, and furnishes me with an occasion of expressing the particular esteem with which the learned in France regard your works. Physiologists will tell you what they please of your numerous researches into the nervous system, of which it is impossible in the present day to make abstraction in writing on the subject; I have only the right to form an opinion of your publications relative to theoretical and practical medicine. What at first strikes me, is the vigorous activity which animates you, and which has induced

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you to treat of a crowd of diverse subjects, on which you have thrown new light. This certainly renders you one of the most fruitful and ingenious writers of our epoch. But whilst fruitful and distinguished in observation, your sagacity has made you understand that no progress could possibly be made in the present day but in the attentive, secure, and judicious application of Chemistry and the Microscope. It is in this sense that the greater part of your works are directed, and if, in the results which you draw from your conscientious observations, you cede occasionally to the attractions of imagination, your conclusions at least are logically deduced from your premises.

I have more especially obtained profit from your observations purely clinical on pulmonary tuberculization, in which you have had the courage to signalize the influence of inflammation; on the diseases of the ovaries, the uterus, the liver, the spleen, &c., and the other objects of your numerous investigations.

This activity which distinguishes you, this double aptitude for progressive experiment and for sure observation, appear to me essential qualities in the exercise of the functions you desire, for the philosophy of science rests on the true basis, to see and foresee (*voir et prévoir*), to prove its actual condition, and to push it forward.

It is my sincere wish, therefore, that you obtain the elevated position you desire, and I would participate in it with all my power if I had any influence in matters of this kind; but I am only an humble and obscure labourer in science.

Accept the expression of the very distinguished sentiments with which I have the honour to be, Sir, your devoted servant.

PROFESSOR FORGET.

CXLVII.—From the MEDICAL FACULTY of the University of
Montpelier.

MONTPELIER, *February 27, 1488.*

The scientific reputation of Dr John Hughes Bennett of Edinburgh is founded on a large number of works, favourably known in France, and which, we believe, may be appreciated as follows :—

The subjects which have principally occupied his attention are first, The nervous system considered anatomically, physiologically and pathologically ; second, The blood and its morbid alterations ; third, The development of the tissues by the evolution of cells ; fourth, Anormal nutrition and its mechanism. To this last subject there is attached a series of Physiological and Pathological researches, having reference to inflammation and its results regarded as an alteration in the process of nutrition ; to hypertrophy, first studied in general, then followed in the different parts which may be affected by it ; to the formation of anormal tissues (tubercles, cancers, cysts, schirrous, vascular, fibrous, cartilaginous, and osseous tumours, &c.) ; fifth, Vegetative productions which manifest themselves on living animals ; sixth, The use that ought to be made of different physical means, such as the microscope, percussion, &c., in contributing to the medical art ; seventh, Notwithstanding his predilection for histology, Dr Bennett has not neglected Clinical and Therapeutical researches, as is proved by his writings on the spontaneous cure of pulmonary phthisis, on the elementary forms of disease, on the employment of cod liver oil in gout, rheumatism and scrofula, &c.

In all that he has written Dr Bennett has exhibited himself to be an able and conscientious observer ; he has known with a veritable talent how to make use of those resources which are offered by chemical reagents, the microscope, the scalpel, physiological experiments, and studies made at the bed-side. Especially occupied with the existing state of science, he has verified, confirmed, modified, and extended many results obtained by the modern Physiological and Histological schools. But he does not confine himself exclusively in this last direction ; and, if he insists more on clinical studies ; if he apply the accessory

sciences to the medical sciences, which ought to borrow as much as they lend ; if, lastly, he unite the present with the past, without breaking the chain which ought to connect them, he will render to medicine even greater services than it has yet received from him, and of which we do not know how to over-rate all the value.

L. GOLFAN, Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica.

L. BOYEZ, Professor of External Pathology.

L. BOUISSON, Professor of Clinical Surgery.

RIBES, Professor and Dean of the Faculty.

DUBREUIL, Professor of Anatomy.

N. RECH, Professor of Internal Pathology.

SERRE, Professor of Clinical Medicine.

CASSERGUES, Professor of Medicine.

R. D'AMADOR, Professor of General Pathology and Therapeutics.

LORDAT, Professor of Physiology.

TESTIMONIALS.

FOURTH SERIES.

CXLVIII.—From MARSHALL HALL, M.D., F.R.SS. L. & E.,
*Foreign Associate of the National Academy of Medicine in
Paris; late Lecturer on the Principles and Practice of Medi-
cine at St Thomas's Hospital, London; Author of numerous
Works and Memoirs on the Physiology of the Nervous System,
and especially of the celebrated Theory of Reflex and Excito-
motory Actions; Author of many Works on Practical Medicine,
&c. &c.*

IN 1842, I wrote the following testimonial in favour of Dr
John Hughes Bennett.

LONDON, July 6, 1842.

“I have had the advantage of several lengthened conversa-
tions with Dr. J. H. Bennett, and I have perused several of
his publications, and have the very greatest satisfaction in
bearing my testimony to his talents, acquirements, zeal, and
successful labours. I beg to add, that in the circle of my
acquaintance I do not know any one so likely to become an
eminent teacher, and successful investigator of scientific medi-
cine. He possesses every qualification for the former, and
he is well versed in every means placed in the hands of the
latter, and become so important and indeed indispensable to
its progress.”

Since that period, Dr Bennett has, by his unremitted labours,
more than fulfilled all that I then ventured to expect from him.
I think more highly of him than ever, and know of no one so
likely to bring honour and prosperity to my Alma Mater should
he be appointed to the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine,
which I therefore ardently desire.

14, Manchester Square,
March 13, 1848.

MARSHALL HALL.

CXLIX.—From SIR JAMES CLARK, BART., M.D., F.R.S.,
*Physician in Ordinary to the Queen; Author of "Treatise on
 Pulmonary Consumption and Scrofulous Diseases, on Climate,"*
&c. &c.

LONDON, March 15, 1848.

DEAR SIR,—After the numerous and strong testimonials which have already been adduced by the leading medical men throughout the kingdom, to your qualifications for the vacant Chair of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, any expression of my opinion seems superfluous; but, as you desire it, I have great pleasure in adding mine to that of the more competent judges which you already possess, with my best wishes for your success.—I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

JAMES CLARK.

CL.—From JAMES MONCRIEFF ARNOTT, Esq., F.R.S., *President of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society of London; Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital; Extraordinary Surgeon to the Queen-Dowager; Author of "On the Secondary Effects of Inflammation of the Veins;" "Cases of Œsophagotomy," "of Malignant Disease of the Tongue, large Osseous Tumour of the Uterus," &c. &c.*

NEW BURLINGTON STREET, LONDON,
 March 13, 1848.

I have the pleasure of knowing Dr J. H. Bennett personally, and I am acquainted with his writings.

From personal intercourse, I am enabled to state that he is full of information on all subjects connected with medicine, and this he communicates readily, clearly, impressively. Himself an original observer in minute anatomy, healthy and morbid, more especially as aided by that great instrument of investigation the microscope, he is thoroughly acquainted with all that has been done by others in Anatomical, Physiological, and Pathological sciences.

He has established for himself, by character and acquirements, claims as a teacher which amply entitle him to the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh.

JAS. MONCRIEFF ARNOTT.

CLI.—From THOMAS WATSON, M.D., F.R.S., *Consulting Physician to, and late Professor of Medicine in King's College, London; formerly Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge; Author of "The Principles and Practice of Physic," 2 vols. 8vo; "Clinical Lectures at the Middlesex Hospital," &c. &c.*

16, HENRIETTA STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE,
March 8, 1848.

DEAR SIR,—I much regret that some absence from London, a great consequent pressure of business, and other impediments, have prevented my replying to your letter so soon as I could have desired.

My acquaintance with your published contributions to medical science satisfies me that, in respect to the requisite knowledge, you are amply qualified for the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh. Of your power to impart such knowledge, with facility and clearness, to a class of students, I have had no means of forming a judgment beyond those honourable testimonies to your ability which are already before the electors.

I wish I could add with truth, that I heartily wish you success; but from this I am precluded by the circumstance of my having, previously to my receipt of your letter, given a testimonial to another candidate for the same honour, with whom I have long lived in habits of personal intimacy and high esteem.

I can however, with perfect sincerity, express my satisfaction that the University of Edinburgh has to choose between candidates so worthy—and should my friend DR BALY * fail of success, I shall rejoice to learn that the choice has fallen upon one so distinguished among his competitors as yourself.—I am, dear Sir, your faithful humble servant,

THOMAS WATSON.

* This gentleman has retired from the contest.

CLII.—From F. MAGENDIE, M.D., *Member of the National Academies of Science and of Medicine, Paris; Professor of Physiology and Medicine in the College of France; Physician to the Hotel Dieu, Paris; Author of “Mémoire sur le Vomissement;” Précis Elémentaire de Physiologie,” 2 vols. 8vo; “Sur les Causes, les Symptomes, et le Traitement de la Gravelle, 8vo; “Sur l’Emploi de l’Acide Prussique dans le Traitement des Maladies de Poitrine,” 8vo; “Mémoires sur quelques Découvertes Récentes relatives aux Fonctions du Système Nerveux,” 8vo; “Anatomie des Systèmes Nerveux des Animaux à vertèbres,” 2 vols. 8vo; Leçons sur les Phénomènes Physiques de la Vie,” 4 vols. 8vo; Editor of the Journal de Physiologie, &c. &c.*

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

I, the undersigned, Professor of Physiology and of Medicine at the College of France, certify that Dr Bennett assiduously followed the courses of Medicine and Experimental Physiology during the years 1837-39, and that he distinguished himself by his zeal, and by the extent of his instruction.

Since that time Dr Bennett has made himself known in science by numerous useful works, which have obtained for him an honourable rank among the men who, in our day, have most contributed to the advancement of Medicine and of Physiology. I feel pleasure, therefore, in rendering him this testimony; and I believe him to be very qualified to fill with honour the Chair of Physiology which he solicits.

MAGENDIE.

CLIII.—From A. G. ANDRAL, M.D., *Member of the National Academy of Medicine in Paris; Professor of General Pathology to the Faculty of Medicine; Physician to the Hôpital de la Charité; Author of “Clinique Médicale, ou choix d’Observations recueillies à la Clinique de M. l’Herminier,” 4 vols. 8vo; Précis d’Anatomie Pathologique, 2 vols. 8vo; Essai d’Hématologie Pathologique; “Recherches sur la Composition du sang de quelques Animaux Domestiques;” and numerous papers on Pathological and Medical subjects.*

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

PARIS, May 8, 1848.

I have known Dr Bennett for a considerable time by his works on numerous Pathological subjects;—works by which he has certainly contributed to the advancement of science. I am convinced that he will fill with honour and distinction the Chair that he lays claim to.

ANDRAL.

CLIV.—From F. A. LONGET, M.D., *Professor of Anatomy and Physiology at the Faculty of Medicine, Paris; Laureate of the Institute of France; Author of a work “Anatomie et Physiologie du Système Nerveux de l’Homme et des Animaux Vertébrés,” 2 vols. 8vo; Experimental Researches “sur les Conditions nécessaires à l’entretien et à la manifestation de l’irritabilité Musculaire, avec applications à la Pathologie;” “Sur les Fonctions de l’Epiglote, &c.,” “Sur les Fonctions des Muscles et des Nerfs du Larynx;” “Sur les propriétés et les Fonctions des faisceaux de la moelle épinière et des racines des nerfs rachidiens;” “Expériences relatives aux effets de l’Ether Sulfurique sur le Système nerveux des Animaux,” &c. &c.*

AND

From JULES CLOQUET, M.D., *Professor of Clinical Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine in Paris; Member of the National Academy of Medicine; Author of the works, “Mémoire*

sur la Membrane Pupillaire et sur la Formation du petit Cercle Artériel de l'Iris," 8vo; *De l'influence des efforts sur les Organes Renfermés dans la Cavité Thorachique,"* 8vo; "*Anatomie des Vers Intestinaux,"* 4to. &c.; "*Pathologie Chirurgicale,"* 4to, &c. &c.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

We certify that we know the principal works of Dr Bennett, and fully appreciate what is remarkable in their contents. We consider them as having contributed in a notable manner to the progress of the Physiological and Medical sciences, and we believe in consequence, that Dr Bennett possesses very important claims to the Chair which he solicits in the University of Edinburgh.

F. A. LONGET.

JULES CLOQUET.

CLV.—From H. LEBERT, M.D., *Member of the Anatomical Society of Paris; Author of "Physiologie Pathologique, ou Recherches Cliniques, Experimentales, et Microscopiques,"* &c., 2 vols, with Atlas of Plates; *Memoirs "Sur la formation Buccale;" "Sur la Teigne;" Sur les Hydatides du Foie renfermants des Echinocoques;" "Sur les Formes Principales sous lesquelles se montrent les globules élémentaires dans les Produits Pathologiques;" joint Memoirs "Sur la Formation des Organes de la Circulation et du Sang dans les Batraciens;" "Sur la formation des Organes de la Circulation et du Sang dans le Poulet,"* &c. &c.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

PARIS, May 5, 1848.

Normal Physiology has only within the last few years received large and useful applications from pathology and practical medicine. It is especially owing to works which are founded on facts ascertained with exactitude, either by the microscope or by organic chemistry, that Physiology, which formerly was too much isolated, has now been rendered useful to practical medicine.

Amongst the *Savans* who in recent times have most contributed to the progress of Physiological Medicine, by works at the same time profound and exact, Dr Bennett certainly holds one of the most honourable places. His researches on a large number of Physiological subjects, ought to be considered, among the literary productions of our time, as most fit to replace the traditional routine of Pathology, by a science more severe and more worthy of the progress of human intelligence.

I can therefore most sincerely congratulate a medical school which would have, as a Professor of Physiology, a gentleman like Dr Bennett, who possesses at the same time a profound knowledge of science and of true induction, with the art of impressing on the minds of students the desire for useful and practical applications.

I believe also, that in giving this opinion, it is not saying too much to observe, that it is not only the expression of my own sentiments, but those which generally exist in France and Germany in reference to the works of Dr Bennett.

H. LEBERT.

CLVI.—From CH. ROBIN, M.D., *Professor (agregé) and Chief of the Microscopic Department of the School of Medicine, Paris*; Author of a work “*Sur les Vegetaux qui croissent sur l’Homme et les Animaux vivants*,” 8vo, Plates; *Memoirs* “*Récherches sur un appareil qui se trouve chez les poissons du genre des Raies, et qui présente les caractères anatomiques des organes électriques*,” “*Sur un fait relatif au mecanisme de la fécondation du Calmar commun*,” “*Sur une espece particulière de glandes de la peau de l’Homme*,” &c. &c.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

PARIS, May 5, 1848.

SIR,—I have read the important and numerous works that you have published in several scientific English periodicals of London and Edinburgh. I have seen also in different journals several of your memoirs analysed or entirely translated. From these I have not found it difficult to convince myself, that science is indebted to you for a considerable part of its progress

during the last ten years. This is an incontestable fact, and one which no one here doubts who is acquainted with the value of your Physiological and Anatomical works. I speak not only in my own name, but in the name of all the Pathologists and Physiologists who, like me, have verified in the hospitals and the anatomical rooms, the exactitude of the important results at which you have arrived. Although up to this time we are personally unacquainted, I know you perfectly from the scientific reputation you have made, and beg to address these few words to you as a testimony of my desire to enter more into relation with you.—I have the honour to be your very humble servant,

CH. ROBIN.

CLVII.—From DANIEL FREDERIK ESCHRICHT, M.D., *Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Copenhagen; Professor of Physiology in the University of Copenhagen, &c.; Author of Memoirs, “De Organis quæ Respirationi et Nutritioni Fœtus Mammalium inserviunt;” “Anatomiske Undersøgelser over Clione Borcalis;” “Anatomisk Beskrivelse af Chelyosoma Macleyanum;” “Ueber die Richtung der Haare am menschl. Körper;” Memoirs on the “Bothryocephalus;” “On the Origin of the Intestinal Worms;” “On the Salpæ;” “On the Cetacea;” “On the Retia Mirabilia,” &c.*

ORIGINAL.

COPENHAGEN, April 28, 1848.

Dr Hughes Bennett having put himself forward as a Candidate for the Chair of Physiology in the University of Edinburgh, it offers me a good and agreeable occasion to testify my high esteem for his scientific merits; and as I have no doubt but he will occupy a worthy rank among the celebrated Professors in the Edinburgh University, I will find myself happy soon to congratulate the University on this new acquisition.

DR ESCHRICHT.

CLVIII.—From JULIUS VOGEL, M.D., *Professor of Medicine in the University of Giessen; Author of a work "On the Pathological Anatomy of the Human Body," translated into English, with plates, by Dr Day; "Icones Histologiæ Pathologiæ;" "Anleitung zum Gebrauch des Mikroskops;" "Physiologisch-pathologische Untersuchungen ueber Eiter, Eiterung, und die damit verwandten Vorgänge;" "Prodromus Disquisitionis Sputorum in variis Morbis excreatorum;" the articles "Entzündung," and "Gewebe, in Pathologische Hinsicht" in Wagner's Handwörterbuch; Ueber die Gesetze nach welchen die Mischung von Flüssigkeiten und ihr Eindringen in permeable Substanzen erfolgt," &c. &c.*

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

GIESSEN, March 1, 1848.

Dr Hughes Bennett has, by his numerous works in Physiology and Pathology, shown that he has a perfect mastery of these sciences, and is imbued with a zeal that has led him to advance them by original researches. I have therefore the conviction, that he will not only fill with advantage a Chair of these sciences, but that, in every point of view, he will do it with honour.

DR JULIUS VOGEL.

CLIX.—From C. BRUCH, M.D., *Assistant to the Physiological Institute in the University of Heidelberg, and Lecturer on General and Pathological Anatomy; Author of works, "Die Diagnose der Bösartigen Geschwülste," 8vo; "Untersuchungen zur Kenntniss des Kornigen Pigments der Wirbelthiere," 4to. "Ueber die Farbe des Blutes;" "Ueber Entzündungskugeln;" "Erweiterte Blutgefässe in der Entzündung;" "Krankhafte Milchabsonderung;" "Das Neueste zur Geschichte der Blutfarbe," &c.*

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

HEIDELBERG, April 5, 1848.

MOST HONOURED SIR,—My absence from Heidelberg during the last few weeks, and the political disturbances in which we live, are the causes that I have only received your letter a few days ago through Professor Henle, and now answer it. I am very glad to be able to express to you the lively sense

which we have of your high rank among English scientific men. We know that you have contributed, by your labours in Physiology and rational Pathology, more than any other to establish a scientific understanding between the two countries. In adding to this general recognition of your scientific merits the expression of my entire personal esteem, I feel that my opinion is free from all partiality, from the circumstance that, although I have had the opportunity of making your personal acquaintance, I have been on one occasion your opponent in scientific matters.*

C. BRUCH.

CLX.—From MEMBERS of the *Medical Faculty in the University of Prague.*

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

The undersigned have the greatest pleasure in bearing testimony to their sincere conviction of the merits of Dr John Hughes Bennett, not only as a diligent and careful inquirer in the domain of Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology, but also as a philosophic thinker, and one of the most trustworthy of foreign writers. We have for a series of years known and valued his numerous writings, which have an extensive celebrity in Germany, especially his work on Inflammation of the Nervous Centres. Moreover, they had an excellent opportunity, during Dr Bennett's residence in Prague, of judging by personal intercourse of his comprehensive and thorough knowledge, and his unusual penetration and skill in demonstration. In conclusion, they beg to express that they feel honoured by having the opportunity of granting this testimonial.

PROFESSOR OPPOLZER.

PROFESSOR JAKSCH.

DR BOCHDALEK, Professor of Anatomy.

DR HALLA, Director of the Poly-Clinic.

DR JOS. HAMERNJK, Lecturer on Auscultation and Percussion.

DR DITTRICH, Professor of Pathological Anatomy.

Prague, May 12, 1848.

* This alludes to a controversy which arose after the translation of my work on the Nervous Centres into German, by Dr Eisenmann. It referred to the mode of formation of the compound granular cell, Dr Bruch and Professor Henle maintaining a different opinion from that supported by Professor Vogel and myself.

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